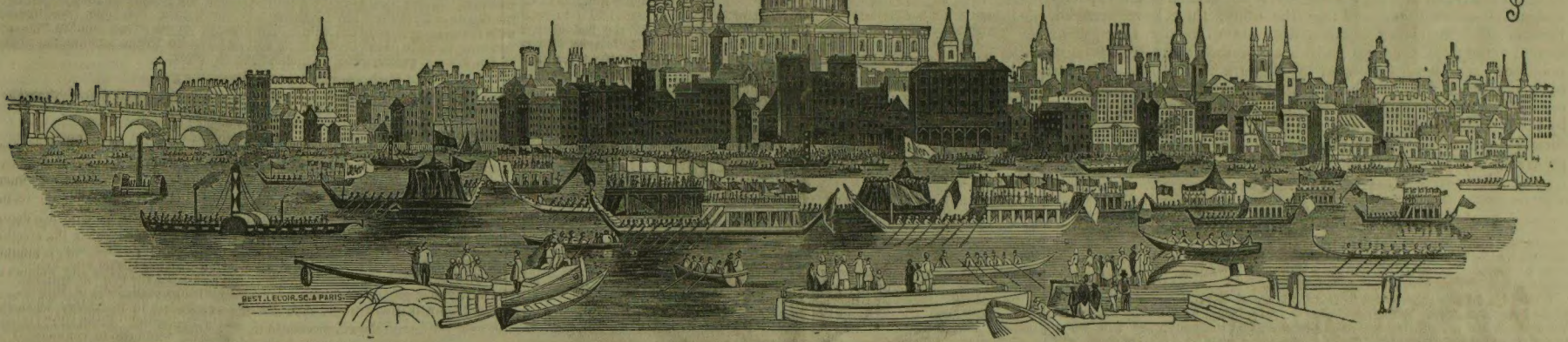


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

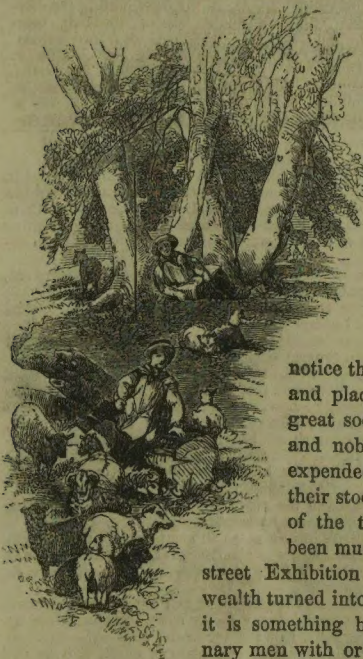


No. 241.—Vol. IX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE CATTLE SHOW.



E live in a world of contrasts, not the least of which is that presented at this time between Baker-street and the county of Tipperary. In one place, there is a deficiency of food; in the other, a superabundance of it: here, we have the fat kind of Pharaoh's dream; there, the leanness of actual famine. It is not to denounce or scold that we

notice the difference between place and place, or to extract from it a great social wrong. If the Royal and noble competitors had never expended an ounce of oil-cake on their stock, the relative conditions of the two countries would have been much the same. The Baker-

street Exhibition is the product of great wealth turned into an experimental channel; it is something beyond the power of ordinary men with ordinary means to produce; it is a collection of agricultural luxuries—a

something more than is strictly necessary—a showing of what can be done rather than of what it is a general thing to do. The same wealth that sails yachts and runs race-horses is applied to developing oxen, sheep, and pigs, to the utmost degree of obesity of which they are capable. There may be an advantage in know-

ing of what the animal structure is susceptible; but it is obvious that much of the accumulated bulk is an excess of flesh produced at greater cost than the rate of the market could realise. If nothing came to Smithfield under the Baker-street standard of weight and girth, it is evident that London would be destitute of ribs and steaks, just as omnibus proprietors could not afford to convey the public by blood horses at a penny a mile. For common practical purposes, we must in all cases be content with something less than the very best it is possible by great cost and effort to obtain. Lincolnshire itself, though there is there "much land, and fertile," could not make a paying business of experiments in fat, which would make one ox as dear as five. So farmers confine themselves to what is moderate and profitable; the occupation of feeding for prizes seems to be falling exclusively into the hands of Dukes and Earls; the farmer is willing to let the honour alone, there being such things as poor-rates and rents. The Nobleman can afford a fancy; and whether it is the purchase of a Titian, or the production of a prize bullock, it is more a matter of taste and inclination than anything else; it is another way of spending money—that is all. We look on the Smithfield Club Cattle Show as remarkable, astonishing even, in its way; but if it were to be extensively imitated, there would be consternation in Newgate Market. London could never wait for the termination of the long process that ends in such quadrupedal phenomena. Covent Garden often sees horticultural marvels; legumes strangely out of season, and fruit of gigantic measurements; but the mass of society decline green peas when they are at a guinea the pint, are content with gooseberries that can be put into mouths of the usual size, and, in short, buy their vegetable supplies just as nature and the market-gardeners produce them. There is, no doubt, some advantage to be derived from the exceptions; it would be a calamity if there were no wealth that could be spared for anything beyond the mere necessities: we are no advo-

cates of sumptuary laws of any kind: we wish all the world could dress in silks and diamonds, and feed on prize Turtle (if there should ever be such a thing), washed down with Burgundy. If people have the means, and choose to pay for the *éclat* of eating strawberries when strawberries are impossible things, they have a perfect right to do so. They employ those who grow them, and feed others in gratifying themselves. Wealth, in every form of expenditure, is the spring of labour; when the rich cease to be rich, it has generally been found that the poor do not get what the wealthy lose. The whole bulk of a nation sinks or falls together; the Spanish nobility were once the richest in Europe; they are now the most decayed; the mass of the Spanish people are lower in the scale of nations than they were in the seventeenth century.

That this has not much to do with the Baker-street Cattle Show, must be granted; but it has with the expenditure, and application of wealth, on which there is much erroneous philosophy afloat; satirists wax wroth at the "contrasts" of society; they are indignant at the thought that there lie millions of gold in the vaults of the Bank of England, and that there should be hunger and nakedness in St. Giles's. But the remedy is less easy to suggest; it is not in a mere distribution of that wealth, for, if it were done, a short time would see the old process going on again. So, if the present well-filled cattle-stalls were empty, and no single Peer had condescended to let his talk be of bullocks, the peasant would not be by a meal or a shilling the better off; nay, by so much as his particular labour has been wanted in the expanding process, he has been benefited. The Cattle are fatter than necessary, and have doubtless cost more than need be; but the labourer has sustained no injury from it; he has ministered to a caprice, perhaps; but, at all events, it is a very harmless one.

In fact, it is not as a commercial matter that these extraordinary displays can be considered; if Lords' graze and feed cattle, they are not wholly graziers and butchers; if it were a mere question of



THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—ARRIVAL OF FAT SHEEP AT THE BAZAAR.—(SEE PAGE 375.)

profit and loss, the practice would cease to-morrow. But there are social advantages connected with it which ought to go for something in the account. It gives an object and a pursuit; it connects them with the soil by other relations than that of mere rent receivers; it establishes intercourse between rank and rank, and creates with the occupations something of the spirit of the citizen. The Seigneurs of France and the Grandses of Spain would have scorned to be connected, even in imagination, with any of the pursuits of the civilian—and what is their history? They consumed their revenues in the intrigues and dissipations of profligate Courts, and, in one country, were swept away by a convulsion their rapacity and carelessness occasioned; in the other, they have decayed, become effete and contemptible, destitute of bodily strength or mental energy. Having no politics to occupy them, the foreign nobilities have been deteriorated by pleasure and pride. Here we have plenty of politics; but as that, too, may be pursued to excess, it is as well that the Peerage should temper state asperities by the pursuits of the field and the farm, even though fat bees should entail a loss, and the results of months of cost and labour go at last, in a great proportion, to the chandler's melting pot.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Whilst Lord Palmerston's visit to Don Carlos, and the other approaching visit of the French pretender to England, plants new wrinkles on the King's brow, in Vienna matters are still worse. The Count de Flahaut had in the same week to announce the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with an Arch-Duchess, and the Cracow affair; and in opposition to all previous custom, he only learnt both by the *Gazette*, when they had been many days foregone conclusions. There, no reparation, no information are to be obtained. The Prince Metternich is inaccessible; he is, or pretends to be, confined to his bed with fever, whilst Munch-Bellinghausen, the President of the German Diet, officiates for him in dealing out negatives, and "looking unutterable things." Those veteran Ministers of the Crown, Collovalat and Fiquelmont, no longer use any concealment of their opinions against young France, as well as against old Poland. It was prompted by them that the Archduke Francis procured the signature of the King of Prussia to the dispersion of the last vestiges of Polish liberty; that the Archdukes, his brothers, hasten with congratulations and costly gifts to celebrate the marriage of the Duke of Bordeaux, who now with his bride appears at the table of the Emperor, as one of his domestic and family circle.

The crowded assemblage at the concert on Friday were all asking one another if any diplomatist had arrived, and the satiric smile of the gay and witty M. de Kisselef, the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia, told with terrible effect on the blank faces of the numberless French official Grandses present. They tried to conceal the awkward void by referring to the presence of Lord and Lady Cowley, as a protest of High Church and Tory party in England against this marked disappearance—even of "our son-in-law of Belgium;" but the conviction was general that this party had been given as if it were purposely to show the unpropitious drift of present politics. M. Guizot had, on this occasion, one consolation—one compensation of the heart—and that was the general admiration excited by his daughter, Madlle. Guizot, who here almost made her first *début* in the world. She is a young person bordering upon seventeen, of elegant form as well as unaffected manners, whose mind is transparent through her whole person. She has the fine eyes of her father, with his look of those days when he was satisfied with being the first of the academy, with the glory of having given to literature in France a rank and a dignity it never possessed before. Next to this interesting young lady, the most admired was Madame d'Oustinnoff, born a Princess Troubetskoy, a cousin of that Prince whose exile to Siberia so long absorbed the chit-chat of Europe, and a sister to another young nobleman who is said to be secretly married to old Tagliani.

The witty Madame de Girardin, when a few days since at a blue-stocking meeting a fierce lady was inveighing against Alexandre Dumas for his plagiarisms, observed, "Yes, it is true he robs, but he robs like a conqueror, and what he takes he makes quite his own—he is like Jupiter in the house of Amphitryon; although he is an intruder he always appears as much at home as the master himself, and enjoying his own property." By-the-by, I told you that at the fast-declining Theatre Français, now being submitted to the ordeal of a commission, a lady had just produced the only good moral comedy of manners that had appeared for an age. What this lady has done in comedy the aforesaid Madame de Girardin is about to effect in tragedy. Her "*Cleopatra*" is now rehearsing, and, as here we have no fear of an eclipse from a comparison with Shakespeare, everybody predicts she will have surpassing success.

In the meantime, the most recent and most successful performance is the new oratorio just brought out at the Opera Comique, by Berlioz, the peripatetic composer, and the musical critic and colleagues of Jules Janin at the *Débats*. It is a work of the greatest ambition, and, barring a certain overwrought mysticism and the absence too often of a dominant melody, it is unquestionably a work of great merit.

FRANCE.

Our Parisian contemporaries, this week, seem somewhat at a loss for political topics, as they recur to Cracow, and comment very earnestly upon the disputed points involved in the supposed views of M. Guizot upon the subject. The *Journal des Débats*, indeed, for want of more exciting matter, reverts to the Montpensier marriage, about which it has a long and profitless article.

Yesterday week M. Guizot gave a grand entertainment in honour of the Bey of Tunis. It consisted of a vocal and instrumental concert, by two hundred of the pupils of the Conservatoire de Musique, and the number of invited guests were upwards of 2000. The Bey of Tunis arrived at nine o'clock, and the Duke de Nemours a few minutes afterwards. The Duke de Montpensier did not make his appearance till past eleven, having been detained at Vincennes by a banquet which he had given to the officers of the artillery. A vast number of the principal residents in the French metropolis were present, and the affair was as brilliant as possible; but, singular to relate, the whole of the *corps diplomatique*, with the single exception of M. Martinez de la Rosa, were absent.

The affair is considered in Paris as an event of no little political importance; for it was remarked that since the 100 days, when Napoleon's sudden appearance drove all foreigners from Paris, the *salons* of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were never so deserted by the representatives of Foreign Powers.

A review took place on Saturday, at eleven o'clock, in the Champ de Mars, in presence of the Duke de Nemours and the Bey of Tunis. About 25,000 men were on the ground, consisting of the troops in the garrison of Paris and its neighbourhood, the artillery being commanded by the Duke de Montpensier, and the whole of the troops by General Tiburce Sebastiani. The troops were drawn up in seven parallel lines, through which the Duke de Nemours and the Bey proceeded, accompanied by a numerous staff. A number of manoeuvres were then executed with great precision, and the whole terminated before one o'clock. The Bey expressed himself delighted with the display, and, during the day, had all the different evolutions carefully explained to him. M. Guizot gave, on Saturday night, a *fête de famille*, in celebration of the birthday of his mother. One of the saloons was fitted up as a theatre, and M. William Guizot, the Minister's son, with some young friends, performed a little piece written for the occasion, called "*La Fête de la Grandmamau*."

It seems that the financial condition of France begins to excite some alarm—at all events, the subject is very prominent in the public mind at the present time. The *Journal des Débats* of Sunday has a long and able article upon the subject. While it admits that the position of affairs is somewhat sombre, it contends that there is no real cause for alarm, and that affairs appear to have come to the worst.

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday, in reply to the article in the *Journal des Débats*, says—"The present uneasiness in the money-market does not arise from any necessity for purchasing further supplies of foreign corn for home consumption, as there has been already imported 2,637,000 metrical quintals of corn, and 30,966 quintals of flour, being between four and five times the quantity imported during an ordinary year; but because the Government had undertaken too many public works, which obliged the Treasury, within a short period, to withdraw 130 millions which were deposited in the Bank of France, and thus reduced the amount of specie in that establishment to 80 millions; in consequence of which the Bank directors must either diminish their discounts, raise the rate of interest, or procure specie by some extraordinary mode."

The *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic despatch, announcing the liberation by Abd-el-Kader of the eleven French prisoners remaining in captivity at his deira, and their arrival in Melilla, the (Spanish) Governor of which received them with much kindness.

The *Independent Belge* of the 5th instant, contradicts a statement published in the *Paris Constitutionnel*, to the effect that the King of the Belgians was about to proceed to Paris, and thence to London, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the French and English Courts. The *Independent* adds, that King Leopold has no intention of quitting Brussels for two months to come.

M. de Costa Cabral, ex-Minister of Portugal, arrived on the 3d at Bayonne. The ex-political chief Ugarte has also arrived in that town.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, permitting the importation for home consumption of every description of grain and flour arriving from America, whether on board French ships or those of the British kingdom, until further notice. This ordinance is a modification of the treaty of commerce concluded with Great Britain on the 26th of January, 1826, by which the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, can only be imported into France in British bottoms for exportation.

The *Débats* mentions the death of another relic of the revolution, M. Mahon, Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired list, formerly aide-de-camp to Marshal Lannes and Marshal Mortier, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the Order of St. Louis, who closed his mortal career, at the estate of La Grillonnière, in consequence of his wounds. He entered the army at the time of the revolution, and was named Sub-Lieutenant in the First Battalion of the Loire and Cher. Colonel Mahon was descended from an ancient Irish family.

After all, it seems doubtful whether the Bey of Tunis will visit England. One of the Paris papers states that as he cannot be received as an independent Sovereign, he will not come at all.

The *Presse* confirms the report of the intended visit of the Duke de Bordeaux to this country. According to Paris papers his Royal Highness has been invited to England by Lord Palmerston, who, at this moment, attracts the attention of the French press to a great extent.

SPAIN.

There has, it appears, been another important, but brief Ministerial crisis at Madrid. The Queen having refused to sanction the resignation of M. Pacheco, the Attorney-General, the Ministers resigned in a body on the evening of the 29th ult. On the following day, M. de Villuma was sent for by the Queen, and entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. The noble Marquis first consented to the wishes of her Majesty, and was to have chosen, as colleagues, M. M. Fejada, Generals Cienard and Diego Ballesteros; but, on consideration, he thought that, in present circumstances, the formation of a new cabinet was above his strength, and he respectfully entreated her Majesty to excuse him. At three in the afternoon her Majesty sent for M. Isturitz, and requested him to retain office with his former colleagues. Her Majesty notified that she had changed her mind, and accepted of the resignation of M. Pacheco. M. Isturitz first refused, but finally acceded to the wishes of her Majesty, but requested time to consult with his colleagues.

The result was that M. Isturitz and his colleagues resumed office. The resignation of the Ministers was in the hands of the Queen at ten at night; and in two hours after a dreadful conflagration broke out in the offices of the Marine, Grace and Justice, and War Department, which are in the same edifice. The fire was discovered at twelve o'clock, raged all night with fury, and was not got under until nearly eleven o'clock next day. It is said that the archives and documents connected with the public accounts are all, or the most valuable part, consumed.

The coincidence is curious:—the Ministerial offices burned in an hour or two after the Ministry fell. The building destroyed was for some time the residence of the famous Godoy, Prince of Peace.

According to our latest news from Madrid, the fire completely destroyed the portion of the building occupied by the War-office. The whole of the archives, correspondence, decrees, orders, papers connected with the public accounts of that department, rich paintings, sumptuous furniture—all are reduced to ashes. The offices of the Minister of Grace and Justice have also suffered, though not to the same extent, as well as those lately occupied by the Finance Department. At one moment it appeared inevitable that the Senate-house, which adjoins the building, would have fallen a prey to the flames. Extraordinary efforts were made to save it by taking off the roof, &c., and on that side the fire was prevented from extending. The fire-engines were, with one or two exceptions, in the worst possible state to meet such an emergency. The rain, which fell abundantly, rendered essential service, which was, however, often counteracted by strong gusts of wind. The crowd was immense, the confusion great, and the bells of all the churches in Madrid tolled with lugubrious sound during the night. The value of the furniture consumed in the War-office alone has been calculated at 30,000 dollars: the writing table of the Minister cost, only a few months ago, 28,000 reals, nearly £300. The valuable inkstands, lamps, &c., of massive silver, which were lately renewed, have all become the food of the destroying element.

It was believed at Madrid, that although the Ministers have been saved from dismissal for the present, their tenure of office is believed to be but slight, as they are divided amongst themselves. It is said that at a Council of Ministers, held on the night of the 1st inst., a violent dispute arose between MM. Mon, Fidal, and Armero, on the one hand, and MM. Isturitz, Caneja, and Sanz, on the other, on the subject of an intrigue which is said to be in progress for raising M. Mon to the Presidency of the Cabinet, with which he was taunted by M. Isturitz.

PORTUGAL.—PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

We have received by the *Cyclops*, which has arrived at Spithead, accounts from Lisbon of the 30th November. The Lisbon letters confirm the report of the defeat, with great loss of life, of a body of insurgents to the number of 2000, under the command of the ex-Viscount Sa da Bandeira, by the columns under the command of Baron Casal and Viscount Vinhaes, on the 16th ult., near Chaves, in the province of Minho.

The Duke of Saldanha had made no attempt to dislodge the Conde das Antas from Santarem. General Schwalbach having abandoned the siege of Avoro proceeded to Elvas and Estremoz, and thence back to Salvaterra, opposite Santarem. He crossed the river, and joined Saldanha's forces on the 28th ult.

Conde de Bomfim was, by the last accounts, in Evora, and Baron de Almargem, in Leiria, organising popular battalions.

Great sensation was caused in Lisbon by the forced departure of the Duke of Palmella.

A private letter from Lisbon gives a strange version of the mode in which this event was brought about:—"On the 25th of November, at a late hour of the evening, the Queen sent a message to the Duke, commanding his immediate attendance at the Palace. Palmella, recollecting, doubtless, the sleepless night he had passed on the very last occasion of his being summoned to the Royal presence (viz., on the 6th of October), represented to her Majesty's messenger that he was indisposed, but, at the same time, observed that, if, notwithstanding, her Majesty peremptorily commanded his attendance, he would at once dress, and proceed to the Palace. The Queen then fixed the following day for the audience. On the 26th, the Duke repaired to the Necessidades, when he was received by Donna Maria, who commanded him to be seated whilst in her presence.

"The Queen, having made some observations, deliberately said, 'It is my wish that you should leave the country;' on which the Duke rose, and, humbly inclining before her Majesty, kissed her hand, whilst he said, 'I never thought the hour would arrive when I should quit my native country;' after which he quitted the Royal presence. At five o'clock in the afternoon the Duke repaired on board the Admiral's ship, accompanied by two of his sons-in-law. He remained in the *Hibernia*, where he was entertained at Sir W. Parker's table, until the following day, when he embarked on board the *Madrid* packet-boat, which at two o'clock sailed for Cadiz. It is understood that M. de Palmella has gone to Gibraltar, to await the course of events. The accusation against him is for having secretly encouraged the insurgents, and induced Col. Wyld, the British Minister, and Sir W. Parker, to entertain views unfavourable to the present Government.

Many noblemen have preferred leaving the kingdom, or retiring to the British fleet, to taking up arms in defence of the existing Government.

The Government meddling with the currency had caused much anxiety to the mercantile and monied classes. The Government owes 13,000 contos of reis to the two companies that form the new Bank of Portugal.

The Queen's troops still invested Santarem. Das Antas's force was about 3000 strong. Lisbon was quiet, as was Oporto, at which port the *Cyclops* touched on the 2nd. Both cities had been put in a state of defence. Vice-Admiral Parker's squadron was in the Tagus when the *Cyclops* left.

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The *Tay* steamer reached Southampton on Tuesday night with the West India mails. This vessel was expected sooner, but was delayed by bad weather.

The dates by this conveyance are Demerara the 2nd, Trinidad and Antigua the 3rd, Barbadoes the 4th, St. Lucia the 5th, St. Kitts the 6th, and Jamaica the 9th ultimo. The weather throughout the whole of the colonies continued favourable for the sugar crops, although in some cases rain had fallen rather profusely. The canes are, however, in fine condition, and if the manufacturing season turn out propitious, there will be a very large increase in the crop of the present year. It was very hot in Jamaica, and some little sickness prevailed.

The *Tay* brings 15 cases of pine-apples, and a large quantity of small parcels and packages. Considering the advanced season of the year, the pine-apples are somewhat of a novel importation, and as they appear to be in pretty good condition, no doubt the speculation will be a very satisfactory one for the importers, Messrs. Keeling and Hunt.

The news from Mexico is rather important. The report is fully confirmed that Santa Anna has seized 2,000,000 dollars in course of remittance to British merchants; but he excuses the act as preventing its being seized by the Americans. The blockading squadron was still lying off Anton Lizardo, and no movement had been made in any shape whatever since the last advices. At Vera Cruz, the Mexicans were still exerting themselves, and adopting every means in their power to defend their favourite Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa.

A movement on the part of the Mexicans, had been made at Tampico. The whole of the forces were preparing to leave when the *Tay* left, in order to rally round Santa Anna, who was at San Luis, concentrating his army. Every person capable of bearing arms had voluntarily entered the service, and it was supposed that the force under Santa Anna amounted to upwards of 20,000 men. Their destination was Monterey, to meet General Taylor. No further intelligence had been received from the seat of war in the interior. It was intended, on the part of the Mexicans, to evacuate Tampico.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PRINCE METTERNICH.—The *Cologne Gazette*, of December 7, states, on the authority of a Correspondent "from the Danube," that the above distinguished statesman is dangerously ill, and that he has been confined during several days to his bed. It appears that he is suffering under a species of fever which allows him no rest. The *Gazette* adds that Count Munch-Bellinghausen, the President of the Germanic Diet, is with the Prince night and day.

ALLEGED MURDER AT HITCHIN, HERTS.—A long investigation has taken place at Hitchin, before the district magistrates, and before the county Coroner, relative to the death of George Tomlin, a young farm-labourer in the service of Lord Dacre, who was shot by a lad of his own age, named James Lawrence, in the service of Mr. Wahey, a farmer, residing in the neighbourhood. It appeared from the evidence taken before the magistrates previous to the death of the lad Tomlin, that the prisoner Lawrence had been out in the fields, armed with a gun, for the purpose of scaring away the birds on land belonging to his master during the forenoon of Sunday, the 22nd ult. On entering Lord Dacre's court-yard, where the deceased was attending to the horses, some words passed, when the prisoner raised the gun to his shoulder, and said, "I'll shoot you." The deceased ran behind a tree for shelter, but was followed by the prisoner, who fired at a few paces distance, lodging the charge under the deceased's shoulder-blade. He was immediately attended by a medical gentleman, who pronounced the wound mortal. The deceased expired on Wednesday afternoon (last week). On Friday Mr. F. T. Osbaldestone, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body, when, in addition to the evidence before the magistrates, the surgeon who attended the deceased stated, that the charge had scorched the back and penetrated the lungs; the mortification which supervened was the immediate cause of death. At the adjourned inquest, the jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Lawrence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Two men, named Pearce and Smith, were examined at the Shire Hall, Hertford, last Saturday, and committed for trial on a charge of robbing a hawker, named James Jarvis, about a fortnight ago, near Wheathampstead. The prisoners beat the poor fellow very severely, and no doubt would have murdered him if assistance had not arrived.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—FRIDAY.

SPOTTISWOODE v. CLARK.

In this case, Mr. Stuart applied to the Lord Chancellor for an order to dissolve an injunction obtained in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, restraining the defendant from selling a work called "*Old Moore's Family Pictorial Almanack*," on the ground that the title on the wrapper was an imitation, and an infringement of the plaintiff's property in an almanack entitled the "*Pictorial Almanack*," published by him. The Vice-Chancellor had granted the injunction on an *ex parte* statement; had subsequently confirmed his first decision; and therefore the present application was made to the superior Court.

Mr. Stuart said it was one of those cases in which the right to an injunction depended on the legal title to that which the plaintiff asked to have protected: in this instance, that right was very limited, and very doubtful; and, in the second place, he contended that, if that legal right was complete, his client had not infringed it. There was a taste at the present time for illustrated works: there were Pictorial Shakespeares, Pictorial Bibles, and a number of other publications of the same kind. The plaintiff published a newspaper called the *Pictorial Times*; and, two years ago, issued a "*Pictorial Almanack*," published at the office of the newspaper. His allegation was, that his client had imitated the title-page of that almanack, in one issued at a less price, and had obtained an injunction restraining his client from selling it.

The Lord Chancellor: Is the complaint confined to the wrapper?
Mr. Stuart: It is; the injunction was to prevent them selling an almanack bound in a paper wrapper or cover, with the words "*Pictorial Almanack*" appearing thereon. This seemed a very slight matter for an injunction at all.

The Lord Chancellor: Does the plaintiff's bill claim an exclusive right to publish a Pictorial Almanack?

Mr. Stuart: It did in effect; nothing must imitate it; but it was very doubtful whether there could be an exclusive right in a wrapper of this kind.

The Lord Chancellor here examined and compared the two publications.

Mr. Stuart proceeded; there was no allegation or pretence that there was anything alike in the two works, except the wrapper; and he contended that the plaintiff could have no exclusive right in the word "*Pictorial*;" it meant an almanack with pictures, and his client's was also an almanack with pictures. In one sense, every man who published any almanack, interfered with whoever might have published another; and upon the whole, it seemed impossible to put the case on any other ground than this—that plaintiff and defendant were both competitors in one market. Astronomical facts and phenomena were important matters in an almanack, and it was natural enough that an engraving of an object like the Time-ball at Greenwich, should have been taken for the title-page; but so far from his client's engraving being a copy of the plaintiff's, it was taken from another almanack published some years ago. The learned counsel then pointed out the essential difference between the two works in their contents and details, and urged that the continuation of the injunction would cause enormous injury to his client, who had expended a large sum of money in the work, while discharging the order would still leave the plaintiff with a sufficient remedy. He submitted that the Court must in justice dissolve the injunction.

The Lord Chancellor: Your client will of course undertake to keep an account, though I never could perceive what good it did.

Mr. Stuart would consent to any terms that would do perfect justice.

Mr. More was heard in support of the motion; and Mr. Anderson opposed it, dwelling on the damage the plaintiff would sustain by the imitation of his work published at a lower price, and cited the cases of the London Conveyance Company to show that the use of words of the most common and general meaning had been prohibited when it was clear they were used with an intention to deceive.

Mr. Hobbak followed on the same side, stating, in the course of his argument, that the plaintiff was the first to publish a pictorial almanack.

The Lord Chancellor (referring to the dates) said he used the word pictorial first, but, in fact, the "*Illustrated London Almanack*" was published before it.

Mr. Hobbak proceeded at great length to contend that an exclusive right might be established to the use of a general word, like the word pictorial.

The Lord Chancellor thought there would be great difficulty in saying what might be the effect of agreeing to that: one man might adopt the word "*Pictorial*," another the word "*Illustrated*"; now, as it was admitted that the whole world—that anybody who chose, might publish almanacks with pictures in them, those who started first would soon exhaust all the terms of description. "*Pictorial*" and "*Illustrated*" being taken, what could a third person call his book?

Mr. Hobbak: He might call it an almanack illustrated with pictures.

The Lord Chancellor: No: *Illustrated* is already appropriated.

Mr. Hobbak urged that terms used by one party must not be copied by others.

The Lord Chancellor: In short, you must not commit a fraud.

Mr. Hobbak: Whether or not there is a right to an exclusive use of the term "*Pictorial Almanack*," he submitted there was clearly a right to restrain a party from using it in connection with other words, that made it appear that the work of the defendant was that of the plaintiff.

The Lord Chancellor said all these cases must depend on the particular circumstances; all the Court could do was to endeavour to lay down some principle by which the public might know under what rule the particular case fell. He had frequently had occasion to express his opinion of this class of cases, and he did not feel the least disposition to depart from it. Unless the case was very clear indeed, it was the duty of the Court only to exercise its jurisdiction where the legal right of property had been ascertained. For that course there were many reasons. In the first place, if the Court acted in ignorance of where the legal right lay, it might commit a great error in exercising its equitable jurisdiction, which it was only justified in exercising where the legal right was certain. Another objection to such an order, was that it compelled the parties to embark in future litigation, when it might be more discreet on their parts to pause, and consider whether they ought to follow the matter up any further. An order of the Court either grants an injunction, and compels the party to bring an action, or it suspends the injunction, with liberty to bring an action, if that is resolved on. In one case, it was possible that there might be no further litigation; in the other, a party was compelled to engage in it, and thus both parties were exposed to useless litigation at the moment they were both eager in pursuit of their supposed rights, and cannot escape from the order without mutual consent. Another great objection to an injunction, in the first instance, was that the Court, by granting it, expressed a strong opinion as to the legal right before that right was sent to be tried: by its decree, the Court substantially expressed a decided opinion as to the existence of the right, before the proper tribunal had decided it. But the gravest of all the objections to the injunction was that, in decreeing it, the Court ran the risk of doing the greatest possible injustice. Consider what the effect of the present injunction must be. Here was a publication which, if it was not permitted to be issued to the public during the next month, would lose the greatest part of its value: it was an almanack for the next year, 1847; an almanack for any year, of course, had its greatest sale at the commencement of that year; if that sale was prohibited by an injunction, till a legal question could be tried by an action in the spring, or perhaps the middle of spring, what would an almanack for that year be worth? The injunction would take the property away, and give it to nobody; whereas, by leaving the sale open till the right should be tried, though the defendant might lose something of profit in the meantime, the plaintiff would not be making it wholly for himself, if the future decision should be against him. In the other case, the defendant would utterly lose what he was entitled to, and the effect of the injunction would be to commit a great injustice. Unless the case was so clear that the Court could have no doubt whatever of the result of an action, it was its duty to abstain from exercising its equitable jurisdiction, till the right was established in due course of law. Nor was this rule confined to the publication of such works as the present; it applied to many other cases. To advert to the particular facts of this case, he should throw out of sight all that had been said as to trade marks and labels. They had nothing to do with this case; a piece of steel or a bottle of blacking could only be known as having certain qualities from certain marks and labels, to which the public wholly trusted in purchasing them. When that mark was used by other parties, it amounted to a fraud, as the article could be judged of by the mark alone. It was entirely different in the present case. In taking up these two works, if anybody was deceived it certainly could not be by the eye: these two works, if anybody was deceived it certainly could not be by the eye: these two things more different in size, colour, description, and engravings, could scarcely be. No one who had seen them could buy the one and entirely the plaintiff's: the whole of the contents and matter were totally and entirely different: it could not deceive anybody. There was certainly to bring out a picture almanack in the title, if two persons did sit down separately to bring out a picture almanack. Of that, as a ground for legal liability, he expressed no opinion. But referring only to the circumstances, he was not satisfied that the plaintiff had such a clear legal right against the defendant as to justify the Court in preventing the defendant from selling his almanack, till the plaintiff came before it with the verdict of a jury. The case fell within the rule upon which he had frequently acted, and it was even more favourable for the exercise of that principle than many previous ones. He thought it much safer, and more equitable, to grant an order dissolving the injunction, the defendant undertaking to keep an account, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring an action at law.

Injunction dissolved accordingly.

MORE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

In the case of Wilson v. Howe and another, tried in the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, the important decision was come to that promoters of railway projects are not entitled to recover any of the preliminary expenses from members of the provisional committee.

The Attorney-General and another learned gentleman represented the plaintiff; Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Keane were counsel for the defendants. This action was brought by the secretary of the Canterbury and Horne Bay Railway Company, to recover £125, for half a year's salary. The defendants were members of the provisional committee. The only point worth mentioning arose upon the cross-examination of one of the plaintiff's witnesses, from whose evidence it appeared that the plaintiff and Mr. David Keane, solicitor, were the registered promoters of the line, which was abandoned in the month of October, 1845.

The Lord Chief Baron held that a promoter of a railway project could not sue any of the members of the provisional committee for his own services, or for any of the preliminary expenses of the company.

The Attorney-General stated that he had been counsel in many cases in which promoters had recovered verdicts against provisional committeemen to the extent of several thousands.

The plaintiff was nonsuited, but leave was reserved to move to enter a verdict, or for a new trial, should the Court above be of opinion that a promoter was en-

titled to recover against provisional committees for services or expenses incidental to the formation of the company.

The case of Waddy v. Dillon and others was tried in the same Court. It was an action by the plaintiff, a well-known parliamentary agent, against the defendants, as members of the provisional committee of the Direct London and Manchester Railway Company, to recover compensation for his services in procuring the consent of influential persons, as Lord Rossmore, Colonel Dawson Damer, Colonel Westmore, M.P., and others, to serve on the provisional committee. These services he rendered on the application of a Mr. Lee, one of the proposed company's local agents, expressing a hope at the time he undertook the duty that he would be employed as junior parliamentary agent, not, as he said to Mr. Lee, so much for the sake of emolument as of being connected with so important an undertaking. The plaintiff not having been made assistant parliamentary agent now sought to recover compensation for his work and labour in canvassing for provisional committeemen.

Mr. M. Chambers and Mr. Bagley appeared for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General and Mr. Hoggins for the defendant.

When the case had proceeded some length, the Lord Chief Baron said, that if the plaintiff could not prove a retainer on employment other than that by Mr. Lee, or that Mr. Lee had express authority to employ the plaintiff, he should direct a nonsuit.

Mr. M. Chambers said he could not prove any other retainer, or any express authority from the defendants to Mr. Lee to engage the plaintiff; and thereupon the plaintiff was nonsuited.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

The case of Alley v. Gain, tried in the QUEEN'S BENCH on Monday, presented some interesting points connected with the alleged liability of provisional committeemen.

Mr. Montague Chambers, Mr. Ball, and Mr. Edwin James, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Crowder and Mr. Udall for the defendant.

It was an action to recover compensation for work and labour performed by the plaintiff as a surveyor to a projected railway company, called the Lincolnshire and Eastern Counties Railway. It appeared that the affairs of the projected company were, in the first instance, managed by a solicitor named Beckett, to whom the defendant wrote, desiring to have his name put on the list of the provisional and also of the acting or managing committee. It was put upon the list of the provisional committee, and some prospectuses were published with that name among the rest. It was afterwards, at the defendant's request, struck out of the list, and new prospectuses were published without it. Some of the work for which the plaintiff sought to recover compensation had been done before the defendant's name appeared on the list of provisional committeemen, and some after it had been struck out of that list. After it had been struck out, the notices of motion of the committee had not been sent to him, and he did not appear to have interfered very actively in the affairs of the company even before that period. The plaintiff had not been directly employed by him, nor was there any evidence of the plaintiff's employment, even in an indirect manner, by the order or authority of the defendant, except such as might be presumed from the fact of the defendant being a member of the committee under whose orders, as a body, the work had been done.

When these facts had been proved, Mr. Crowder, on the part of the defendant, submitted that there was, on the authority of the recent case of Wylde v. Hopkins, no evidence to go to the jury.

Lord Denman was clearly of opinion that the character of provisional committeemen meant something, but what it meant was not a question at law; it was to be determined by the jury on the facts of the case. He had no judicial knowledge of it; but the jurors, from their knowledge of the business of the world, must be acquainted with it, and must apply their experience to decide upon it. He did not think that the case of Wylde v. Hopkins required him to go to that extent. He should, therefore, let this case go to the jury, who must determine on the evidence whether the defendant had, in fact, made himself liable by his own acts.

Mr. Crowder then addressed the jury for the defendant, and put in, to show that the defendant's name had been struck off, the list published in the prospectus within a very short time after it had first appeared there.

Lord Denman said that, in his opinion, as two men who put their names over a door of business as partners held themselves out to the world in that character, and took on themselves its liabilities, so it must be a question for the jury to determine whether several men who put their names into a prospectus of a company as its provisional committeemen did not hold themselves out to the world in a particular character, and take on themselves the responsibilities of that character. He inclined to think that they did so. But so, even then, applying that rule to the present case, the defendant could not be liable for any part of the work done before the publication of his name took place. The only other question then was, whether, under the circumstances existing here, he was liable at all. That was a question which the jury must decide, by determining whether the plaintiff had given him credit for the work, or whether the defendant had so conducted himself as to entitle the plaintiff to treat him as a person on whose credit the work was done. These questions the jury must answer, upon a consideration of all the facts of the case.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

In the Court of COMMON PLEAS, on Tuesday, an action was tried, Holdsworth v. Gibson and others. The plaintiff, Dr. Holdsworth, who had been a physician at Plymouth, sought to recover damages from the defendants, who were proprietors of the Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal, for an alleged libel, the effect of which had been to eject him from the Western Yacht Club. It was also imputed to the plaintiff that he had cheated at cards at Guernsey, and had been connected with a notorious gambler at Tours. The defendants pleaded a justification; and a good deal of evidence was called on their behalf to prove various gambling transactions in which the plaintiff had been engaged. After a long trial, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants on all the pleas of justification, but found two portions of the pleas not proved; and it was agreed that in the event of the Court being of opinion that those were material to the issues, a verdict should be entered for the plaintiff—damages One Farthing.

In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on the same day, an action was tried, O'Brien v. Clement, arising out of the circumstances which originated the cause above noticed, in the Common Pleas. It was brought by Mr. Fitzgerald O'Brien to recover damages for a libel published upon the 15th of February last, in *Bell's Life and Sporting Chronicle*, of which the defendant is the registered proprietor. The alleged libel charged the plaintiff with having been the associate and confederate of two persons who were expelled from the Royal Western Yacht Club for cheating at cards, and that the plaintiff caused himself to be proposed as a member of the club, but was blackballed. The Attorney-General, addressing the jury for the defendant, stated, that if any apology or contradiction of the paragraph had been asked for, the defendant would have made it: no application had been made; and he did not intend to prove the justification, which would entitle the plaintiff's counsel to a reply. The fact was, the defendant made inquiries into the whole matter, and he was not able to sustain his justification. He was, therefore, now prepared to give a public retraction and apology for the charge of confederacy with the parties expelled which had been made against the plaintiff; but, under all the circumstances, it was hoped the jury would consider nominal damages sufficient. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £30 damages.

O'BRIEN v. BRYANT AND OTHERS.—This was a similar action, by the same plaintiff, against the registered proprietors of the Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal. In this case, the defendants offered to submit to a verdict for 40s. damages, which would carry costs. The Lord Chief Baron observed that the plaintiff's honour would in no degree suffer by accepting that offer. Mr. Sergeant Murphy said that, after his Lordship's intimation, he would not go on with the case. A verdict was then taken for 40s. damages.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Monday evening, an inquest was held by Mr. Carter, at the Railway Tap, Nine Elms, Battersea, as to the death of Helen Thompson, aged forty-eight years, lately residing at Southampton. The deceased was recently stewardess on board the *Royal Tar* steamer, which runs from Southampton to Gibraltar, but for the last fortnight she had been suffering from an attack of gout and shortness of breath, for which she had received medical advice. On the previous Thursday, the deceased and her daughter entered a third-class carriage at Southampton for the purpose of proceeding to London. On reaching Basingstoke the deceased seemed very ill, and her lips turned quite blue. A little water was given her, and she rallied for some time. The train continued until they stopped at the terminus at Nine Elms, Battersea, when she was again taken ill. The police were made acquainted with the case, and soon brought three medical gentlemen who pronounced life extinct. The deceased was on the way to Liverpool for the benefit of her health. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

LABOURING SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday by Mr. C. J. Carttar, at the Duke of Kent, Greenwich, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Jane Carey, aged fifty-nine, wife of a jeweller. It was given in evidence that deceased left her bed on Monday morning before the rest of the family were up, and destroyed herself by cutting her throat. Her husband's business had been very precarious during the last two years, which caused considerable despondency in deceased. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

A CHILD MURDERED BY HER FATHER NEAR BRISTOL.—On Monday night, a man named Cann, a butcher, residing in the district of Baptist Mills, near Bristol, murdered his infant daughter, during a quarrel with his wife. Mr. J. B. Grindon, Coroner of Bristol, held an inquest on Tuesday upon the body, and received the following evidence:—Police Constable No. 200, said he was alarmed by a noise on Monday night, and going to the place whence the sound proceeded, he saw John Cann knock his wife down with his fist; he then kicked with his foot, upon which the wife screamed "murder, the child is dead." Witness ran towards her, and saw the mother lifting the child from the ground. He took the child up, and told Cann the child was dying. The woman said he had kicked it in the head, and before that he had flung it across the street three times. Cann made no answer. Witness then took him into custody. The infant was sent to the hospital. John Mason, house-surgeon of the hospital, said, that about half-past two o'clock this morning, the deceased infant was brought in. It was treated for concussion of the brain, but died soon after five o'clock. He had made a post mortem examination, and found that death had been occasioned by fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, produced by some violent injuries received. The inquest was adjourned till Wednesday. On that day the inquest was resumed, and the result was a verdict of "Wilful murder against John Cann," who was committed for trial.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Morning Herald* notices the great increase of the works of the locomotive establishment of the Great Western Railway at Swindon. It states that in the course of the next year 51 miles of broad gauge railway will be open; 160 miles in 1848, and 250 miles in 1849. The express train on Saturday last to Swindon, is noticed as a striking proof of the rapid strides that the railway system is making. The engine—the new "Great Western"—left the Paddington station at 9h. 46m. 50s., and, notwithstanding the driver had to reduce his speed on two occasions while passing stations, and to run through the Reading station, where some obstruction presented itself, at about 30 miles an hour, the entire distance to Didcot, 53 miles, was performed in *fifty-six minutes and twenty seconds*. The speed attained in part of the journey was upwards of 66 miles per hour.

As a proof of the longevity of the present generation, it may be stated that the obituary of the *Times* of Monday recorded the decease of no less than six persons whose united ages are 514 years, making an average of 85 and a fraction of 4. The age of one of these persons was 92 and of another 91.

Letters from Holland state, that by a decree of the Minister of Finance, cotton, dyewoods, and tortoiseshell imported direct from the coast of Guinea in Dutch vessels, are to be admitted free of duty.

A letter from St. Petersburg of Nov. 26, says:—"The Emperor has just become a member of our yacht club, and has added to its vessels the *Victoria* yacht, built in England. The Grand Duke Constantine has accepted the office of honorary president."

A trial, says one of the French papers, is about to be made at the cemetery of Mont-Parnasse, for the purpose of preventing premature interment. A salle des morts is to be established, in which all bodies are to remain, under the eyes of a scientific commission, for 26 hours before they are buried.

A letter from Odessa states that, notwithstanding the enormous shipments made of grain in that port during the months of August, September, and October last, there still remained in the stores on the 10th of November more than 4,000,000 hectolitres of wheat.

Mr. Frank Haydon, the eldest son of the late celebrated artist, has been compelled to resign the appointment in the Customs, conferred on him by Sir Robert Peel, from continued ill-health. The right honourable Baronet has kindly interested himself to get Mr. Haydon restored to the clerkship he previously held in the Record-office, the duties of which are better suited to the condition of an invalid, though the emolument is much smaller.

The death of M. Michelet, announced lately in most of the papers, was not that of the historian, but of his father.

Several of the country journals now express their latest news from London by electric telegraph.

The *Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette* of the 30th ultimo states, that so great is the distress of the labouring classes at Berlin, that they are compelled to pawn almost everything they possess to procure bread. The crowd is so great at the doors of the pawnbrokers that it has been found necessary to place sentinels there to procure order.

An elderly maiden lady, Miss Symons, died at her residence in Park-row Bristol, last week, at the advanced age of eighty-six. Miss Symons was born in the house in which she died, and never during the period of her long life resided in any other. The same rooms have seen her an infant and a decrepit old woman.

By a statistical return, we learn that the European population of Algeria, which in 1831 only amounted to 3238, was in 1844, 75,354; and that the public revenue, which in 1831 amounted to 1,048, 479*l.*, amounted in 1844, to 17,695,996*l.*

On the 10th ult. the opening of a new section of the line now being laid down from Warsaw to the frontier south of the kingdom of Poland, which is called the trunk line from Warsaw to Vienna, took place with considerable ceremony. The section from Petrikau to the frontier of the republic of Cracow and Silesia, is very forward, but the complete line will not be opened until the end of 1847, when the public will be enabled to travel from Warsaw to the frontiers in eight or nine hours.

All the necessary legal and other steps for completing the transfer of the estate at Redmarley, Gloucestershire, recently purchased by Mr. Feargus O'Connor at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, are being proceeded with. The farm, which consists of 180 acres, is to form a Chartist co-operative estate, upon which are to be located about 60 persons or families, with allotments of about two acres of land to each cottage.

A letter from Bagdad dated the 28th of October, states that the cholera has ceased at that place, although it was raging with intense fury on the banks of the Euphrates. The official returns of death for Bagdad alone amount to 7000; but it was supposed that the disease had made more than 30,000 victims in the surrounding villages. At Tabris the mortality had been excessive. The number of victims averaged from 10,000 to 15,000, notwithstanding the wealthy portion of the population had fled to the mountains.

Six thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine tons of ice were exported from Boston (United States) between September 1 and November 11.

Four of the largest banking houses in Hanover have agreed to offer the Government a loan of 4,000,000 dollars, at the rate of five per cent. interest, for the purpose of laying down some Railway lines. The Government to issue its scrip.

The following from Constantinople, of the 18th ult., appears in a German Journal:—"Countess Talbot has just left Constantinople for Alexandria. From thence she will continue her pilgrimage to Jerusalem."

A letter from Rome, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—"The Pope has decreed a general jubilee of three weeks, viz. from the 6th to the 27th of December. The decree is dated Nov. 20, and is countersigned by Cardinal Lambruschini. On this occasion, remission of all sins may be obtained on the performance of certain conditions."

The Stockholm papers contain an account of the arrest of a Colonel Platin, who was taken into custody by the Chamberlain on duty at the Palace, and whose object it is supposed was to murder the King of Sweden. Platin had fired two pistols at the Count because he would not announce him to the King, and a large knife was found upon him. He is said to be insane.

A journeyman blacksmith, from Wurtemberg, employed at Lucerne, has been tried and condemned to banishment from the canton for ten years, and to pay the cost of his prosecution, for having, while drinking at a public-house, cast reflections upon the Jesuits.

An order has been given by the York and Newcastle Railway Company for three miles of trucks.

Mr. Hudson, it is said, has given orders for all the persons engaged on the Eastern Counties Railway to be regaled with a good dinner, and to receive 5s. during the Christmas holidays.

The latest returns of arrivals of potatoes from the Continent show the importation of nearly 300 tons weight of potatoes in one day. Of these, 100 tons were from France, 112 tons from Normandy, and a cargo comprising 80 tons from Flushing, the production of Holland.

A new carriage conveyance company is about to be started, called the Economic Brougham, Cabriolet, and Carriage Company. The carriages will be of a uniform colour, and the drivers will wear a respectable livery. The rate of fares will be sixpence a mile.

It was reported at the Liverpool Select Vestry meeting on Tuesday last, that, during the past month, 500 Irish paupers more than during the corresponding period of the previous year were passed from Liverpool to Ireland.

The number of persons who passed to and from France, via Boulogne, during the week ending the 6th inst., was 794, and by Calais, 210. The number in the corresponding week of last year was, Boulogne, 863; Calais, 145.

The *Globe* says:—"Considerable sensation has been excited at the west end of the town, and in literary circles, by the result of the inquiry into the appropriation of books from the library of the Athenaeum, which has been the detection and expulsion of one of the members of the Club."

A letter from Frohsdorf, says:—"The Archdukes of Austria on the 27th ult. paid visits to the Duke and Duchess de Bordeaux on the occasion of their marriage. Soon afterwards the Duke and Duchess went to Vienna and dined *en famille* with the Emperor and Empress. The Duchess de Berry seems to find in her new daughter her whom she lately lost, when married to the Prince de Lucina."

Two students of the University of Konigsberg, M. Maclean, son of the director of the bank of that town, and M. Knonesen, son of the banker of that name, fought a duel with sabres on the 26th November. M. Maclean had his nose cut off, and died within twenty-four hours in dreadful torture. His adversary has fled. The cause of the hostile encounter was a foolish quarrel at a game of billiards.

During last month 625 passengers were landed at Ostend from England. During the same month the departures from Ostend for England were 900.

The *Kate*, arrived in the English Channel, has brought advices from Rio to the 13th of October. There is no political intelligence by this arrival. Freight to England 50s., and the rate of exchange 28s. A French ship had been lost on the coast.

A letter from Berlin, of the 2nd, says the protest of Lord Palmerston against the incorporation of Cracow into the Austrian monarchy, sent to the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, is drawn up in very moderate terms, and is not of such a nature as to lead to any fear of a rupture.

The annual exhibition of the works of living artists at the Louvre will open on March 15, 1847, and will continue to the 15th of May following.

Intelligence has been received, *via* Panama, from Wellington (New Zealand), to the 4th of August. A crisis had arrived. The Governor, with all his available force, was endeavouring to destroy the fortifications of those natives who have been troublesome for so long a period. People were beginning to be inspired with fresh confidence and hope.

At Toulouse, on the 3rd inst., died a woman, at the advanced age of 105, having preserved all her faculties till very nearly her last hour.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Lauder, her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles, died on the 14th ult., of typhus fever.

The Wilderspin tribute fund now amounts to £1300, of which Manchester has contributed upwards of £400. The sum of £2000 has been fixed upon as necessary to accomplish the two-fold object of placing Mr. Wilderspin in circumstances of ease and comfort for the rest of his life, and of ensuring a provision for his family.

Accounts from Milan announce the demise of Charles Count Von Gebruch, Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, who expired at the close of last month, in that city, aged seventy-three years.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

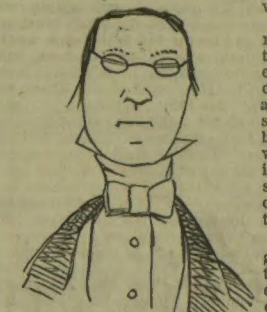
BY ALBERT SMITH.

NOTES FROM AN AMATEUR CONCERT.



THE ELEMENTS OF A CONCERT.

themselves by no means unimaginative, the audience laughed at the end of each



OH, I CANNOT GIVE EXPRESSION.

His portrait will no doubt afford a clue to his reasons. He was encored, though less for his voice than his veracity.

A young lady with a diamond brooch, gold bracelets, and rings enough for a set of bed-curtains, then seated herself at the piano, and sung "Take back the gems you gave." This song was no doubt selected to show that she did not buy her own jewellery, nor value it much when she got it.

After that a desperate looking young lady began a song in concertroom

Italian, or Italian words with an English pronunciation. This young lady was particularly successful in her style of music?

There were many such passages in her song; and when she came to them, her imitation of a child with the hooping cough was really scientific.

A sentimental youth, with a dismal voice, next obliged the audience with "I've lived to hear her marriage bells." The audience seemed to think it would have been better—at least for them—if he hadn't.

Another minstrel, who began "Alice Grey," illustrated the line, "Oh, my heart, my heart is breaking!" very touchingly, for when he came to it, he broke down altogether.

Another then came forward, whose portrait we subjoin. He produced no sound save a scarcely audible moaning; but, as in a concert-room, we always applaud a bad singer—if he is only different, it encourages him; and if he is conceited, it spurs him on to make a greater fool of himself—we applauded him lustily. This was lucky, as his mamma sat next to us, and told us "that his efforts had hitherto been strictly private" (no one could have heard him a yard off), and that "his voice was remarkably sweet in a small circle."

We thought that the only chance of hearing him to advantage in a small circle would be to get into an empty water-but with him; so we replied that we thought his voice remarkably delicate. This was true; for he could not have injured the drum of a mite's ear, if he had put the insect into a speaking trumpet, and bawled his loudest.

At last the concert came to an end. The vocalists condescendingly came down to their friends, and mixed with the audience, just to show that they didn't feel at all proud; and they pretended to be chatting unconcernedly, while throwing anxious glances round, to see whether anybody noticed them, each of them evidently thinking that *He had sung The Song of the evening*, but nevertheless, striving to look as if he didn't know it.

The St. Nicodemus Club is a branch of a literary institution, the proceedings of which may from time to time amuse our readers.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.

accounts of this new Civic Institution have reached us indeed, it has created such excitement in the City, that the old cry is revived of "Prentices! Prentices! Clubs Clubs!"

A notion has been started of buying the identical Bow bells, to be recast into smaller ones for the use of the Club. The original stone is to be brought from Holway for the chairman's seat in the committee room; and a cat has been ordered, to parade the establishment generally, and ever keep the legend before the subscribers.

From the interest taken in its welfare, it is presumed that every young man in the City will soon be seen

A POSY.

There is a smart little gilt-edged book published, called "Flowers and their Emblems," in which sentimental young people are taught how to make a bouquet into a perfect poem. All this is very charming; and, as long as the *Convolutus Major* is allowed to represent "Dangerous Insinuation," and the *Peruvian Heliotrope*, "Je vous aime," very delightful; but, if some strong-minded person chose to insist that the *Convolutus* meant "Over the left," and the *Heliotrope*, "I wish you may get it," it would be really difficult to disprove the assertion. Hence, these floral Emblems do not much interest us, unless they could be all put in the subjoined fashion, representing

THE most cheering

DINING IN A CLUB.

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THE INCORPORATION OF CRACOW PROCLAIMED AT THE SENATE HOUSE BY THE GOVERNOR.

INCORPORATION OF CRACOW WITH AUSTRIA.

Our illustration shows the formal procedure for the suppression of the Republic of Cracow. The details were first communicated in a letter from Breslau, dated Nov. 17:—

"A proclamation, printed in Polish and German, dated November the 16th, and signed by General Castiglione, has just reached us, whereby the treaty concluded on the 3rd of May, 1815, between the three Powers, respecting the free city of Cracow, is declared to be 'abrogated;' and it is also decreed that 'Cracow, together with its territory, is to be given back to Austria, and to be incorporated in the Austrian monarchy. The said city and territory to be held by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria as it was held by his Imperial Majesty before the

year 1809.' General Castiglione, the Governor of Cracow, published this proclamation from the balcony of the Senate-house, and the Austrian eagle was hoisted under salvoes of cannon.

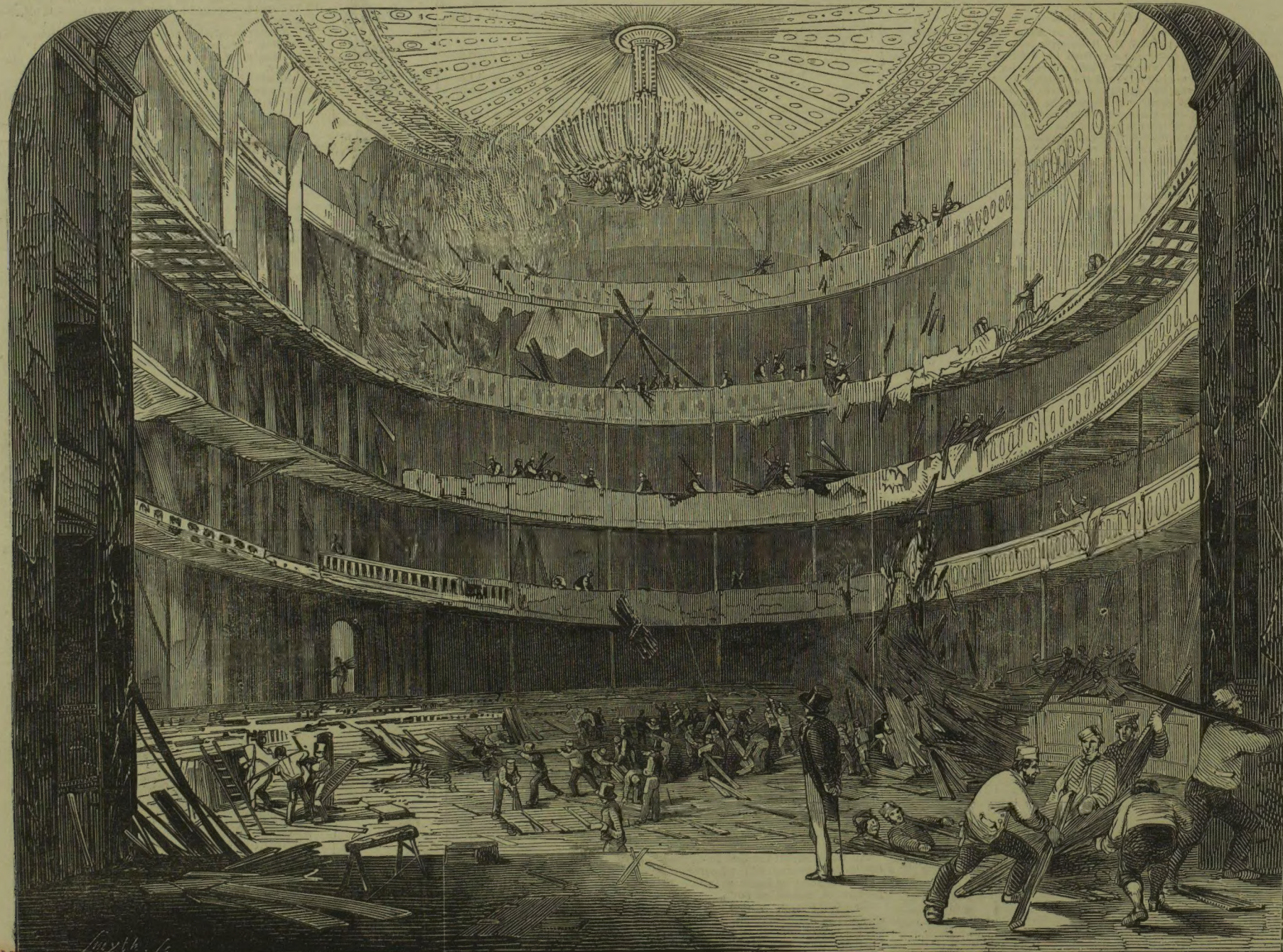
"Respecting the future existence of the city of Cracow itself, the Austrian Government has provided as well as possible. Cracow is to be the capital of the new created Government of West Galicia, while Lemberg remains as capital of the kingdom of Galicia, the seat of Government of East Galicia. The circles of Bochnia, Rzeszow, and Joslaw will belong to West Galicia. In this new capital of West Galicia there will be a civil and military governor, a commander of the Place, &c."

The latest intelligence respecting "the incorporation" is contained in a letter from Berlin, of the 2nd, stating that the Protest of Lord Palmerston against the

incorporation of Cracow into the Austrian Monarchy, sent to the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, is drawn up in very moderate terms, and is not of such a nature as to lead to fear a rupture. The inquiry is now made, what will France do, forced to protest by herself in this matter? The best results are anticipated from the diplomatic intervention of Russia in favour of the trade carried on between Silesia and Cracow.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

It will be seen by reference to our Journal of last week that the reconstruction of the Auditory of Covent Garden Theatre, for the perform-



THE INTERIOR OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

ANNUAL SHOWS OF THE CANARY FANCY.

ances of the new "Italian Opera" Company, were commenced immediately after the close of M. Jullien's term. The main object is to enlarge the horse-shoe Auditory, and augment the number of Boxes; and, at the same time, to increase the area of the Pit. On referring to the ground-plan, in Dibdin's "Illustrations of the London Theatres," published by Mr. Britton, in 1826, it will be seen that the Auditory does not occupy a sixth part of the entire plan; this, if we remember rightly, was partly owing to the increased number of private boxes, with their elegant ante-rooms, which encroachments upon the public boxes led to the memorable "O. P. row." However, considering the large, unappropriated, or useless space in the Theatre, there will be ample room for the new enterprise.

It is hard to follow changes in theatrical history; but Covent Garden, we think, has undergone fewer transmutations than either of our Metropolitan Theatres. It was, from the first, a beautiful Theatre; though the roof must yield the palm to the vast circle of Drury Lane.

Our illustration shows the interior of Covent Garden during the demolition, or rather the taking-down, of the Auditory: it is a sorry scene, as, indeed, an empty theatre is at any time. But here a host of workmen are disturbing the dust of seven and thirty years. The fronts of the boxes have nearly disappeared; and with them those finely-executed national emblems—the rose, shamrock, and thistle—fit ornaments for a Temple of the British Drama, once devoted to the ennobling art of a Kemble and a Siddons, now deserted by popular favour, and no longer available for the object with which it was originally constructed!

Of the comparative numbers held by Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane Theatres, the following will be found correct. In Covent-Garden Theatre, there are, or rather were, seats for 2800 persons, exclusive of those in private boxes; but, on the visit of George IV., in 1823, 4255 persons paid for seats, exclusive of those in private boxes. Drury-Lane—"the wilderness," as Mrs. Siddons termed it—had seats for 3600 persons, though 5000 persons were occasionally wedged into the building. After Mr. Elliston had reduced the auditory, at an expense of £21,000, it held 3060 persons; but subsequent alterations must have reduced the number of seats.

The depth of Covent Garden, from the front of the stage to the back of the pit, is 52 ft. 9 in.; of the San Carlo, at Naples, 79 ft. 4½ in.; of the Scala, at Milan, 77 ft. 5 in.; and of the Great Theatre, at Parma, the largest in Europe, 152 ft. 7½ in.

ANNUAL SHOWS OF THE CANARY FANCY.

THE different predilections which induce many ingenious gentlemen and others, to enroll themselves among the ranks of associated hobby riders, have each its various idiosyncrasy—

From grave to gay,
From lively to severe,

and each is pursued with a similar avidity to that which moved even the phlegmatic Dutchman during the well-known tulip mania in Holland.



SPANGLED-BACK.—(NO. 2.)

Rabbits, bantams, pigeons, "little dogs and all," have their especial votaries in numerous sections of the general body denominated the "Fancy," whose proficients do not fail to discover in objects that, to the uninitiated, would appear of little import, a significance which practically refutes the time-honoured proverb, "familiarity breeds contempt."

The celebrated Linnæus could find matter for the contemplation of a lifetime in the hand's breadth of soil which a clown would tread unconsciously beneath his hobnailed shoe.

There are few things so minute or insignificant, but that a diligent observation of their peculiarities may serve to reveal a degree of comparative interest which appertains to them as indispensable links in the great chain of creation.

We are taught that the wisest of men was acquainted with all things, "from the cedar of Lebanon even to the hyssop on the wall," and we are admonished by his example not to despise or overlook the small works of nature.

Moreover, it is good for a man to ride his hobby; few are so perfect, or so dull, as not to possess some superfluous activity over and above the animus necessary for the affairs, professional or commercial, which constitute the common business of life, and it is well that such an element should effervesce upon some object at once instructive and without offence.

Among the members of the Fancy, the societies for improving the breed of any Canary Birds, maintain an eminent position. These societies are denominated the Friendly, the Royals, the Amateurs, and the Hand in Hand.

It is to be regretted that such societies and their predecessors have not preserved any connected record of their transactions, together with some account of their observations on the progressive changes which their exertions have effected upon the appearance of the bird. It would appear that such societies have existed for upwards of a century, but, in the absence of any memorial of the earlier days of the Fancy, tradition fails to make us acquainted with any particulars of its origin and progress until within about fifty years of the present time.

The first introduction of the Canary-finch into Europe appears to have occurred in the fourteenth century, or soon after the discovery of the Canary Islands, when it is said to have been conveyed to the mother-country by the Spanish colonists. However, we have no precise account of such an introduction until two centuries later. Bechstein, a German author, states that, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a vessel containing a number of these birds, destined for Leghorn, was wrecked on the coast of Italy, opposite to the island of Elba, where, on being set at liberty, they took refuge. The climate being favourable; the birds increased, and soon became a favourite with the bird-fanciers of Italy. But, from the circumstance of none but male birds having been thus conveyed, it is to be concluded that the breed immediately became mixed, and the genuine characteristics of the original species blended with those of other tribes to which they had some affinity. Among these the Siskin is said by Buffon to be the only bird of which the male and female propagate equally with those of the male or female Canaries. Turner, who published a botanical work in 1560, indicates Spain as the source from whence England was then supplied with the Canary, and likewise with the food proper for its nourishment. He says, speaking of *Phalaris*, "The first time that ever I saw this herbe was in the Citie of Come, where, as the chefe Physicians of the Citie, no less gentle than well learned, shewed vnto me, and my fellow master Johan Walker. Afterward, I saw it in England taken for mil, for they that brought Canari burdes out of Spayn brought of the sede of Phalaris also, to fede them with."

From various causes, it is difficult to identify the Fancy Canary with the stock from which it originally sprung, but there appears some ground for the opinion that the variety called the Lizard may be looked upon as nearest of kin. The plumage of the Lizard (See Cut No. 1) is more uniform in hue than that of the regular Prize Canary, being of a greenish bronze throughout, excepting the upper



LIZARD.—(NO. 1.)

part of the head, which is covered by a patch of clear yellow. The back, which is marked with spangles in uniform stripes, corresponding with the trapezium, is an indication of the primitive state, the unsophisticated produce of nature being precise and geometrical.

The Canary known about twenty years ago as the "Spangled-back" (See Cut No. 2), will show the same process as that which appears in the Lizard, but much broken up, an evident sign of degeneration, and which, to have been held up as a beauty, seems to present an error on the part of the Fancy at that time.

Another notable consideration appears in the fact that the prize birds, previous to the first moulting, appear in a plumage nearly similar to that of the lizard, the only difference being that the young birds are of a brownish hue, while the green coat of the lizard is set off by a gloss of fine grey, similar to the effect of light upon an antique bronze. The legs of the prize bird, which were formerly black, are likewise represented by those of the lizard, these still continuing dark. This variety, which is not recognised by the Fancy as a regular prize bird, is a favourite among the weavers of Nottingham, who are considered to produce some of the best specimens. It derives its name from the resemblance it bears to the colour and markings of the green lizard. From the above evidences, and the similarity which seems to exist between this bird and the description of the greenfinch of the Canary Islands, it is very probable that, among the many varieties produced by cultivation, or by pairing with other tribes, that in this bird we may recognise the nearest approximation to the original species.

The Canary-finch is found in a wild state in the island of Madeira, where its song is admired.

In Italy it is paired with the citril-finch; in Germany, with the linnet, the greenfinch, the siskin, and the goldfinch. The grey, the yellow, the blackish, and the chestnut, or cinnamon Canary, are the principal varieties, and from their combination have been produced other varieties, according to Buffon, to the amount of twenty-nine; but this estimate is probably much under the fact.

The variety called the Cinnamon Canary is among the most rare; it is produced by the Norwich weavers.

The kinds chiefly recognised by the Fancy, are the mealy-bird and the jonquill, and upon these all the resources of the breeders' judgment and experience have been exerted. The common standard of a prize bird appears in the regulations of the "Friendly" as follows:—"No bird shall be considered a fair show bird that has a feather or feathers without black, in stalk or web, in the flight or tail feathers; or that has less than eighteen flying feathers in each wing, and twelve in the tail."

Next to the perfection of the wings and tail—these being clearly defined by their black feathers forming a clear "saddle," or absolute separation of colour from the wing coverts—the qualities which entitle show birds to notice are as follows:—

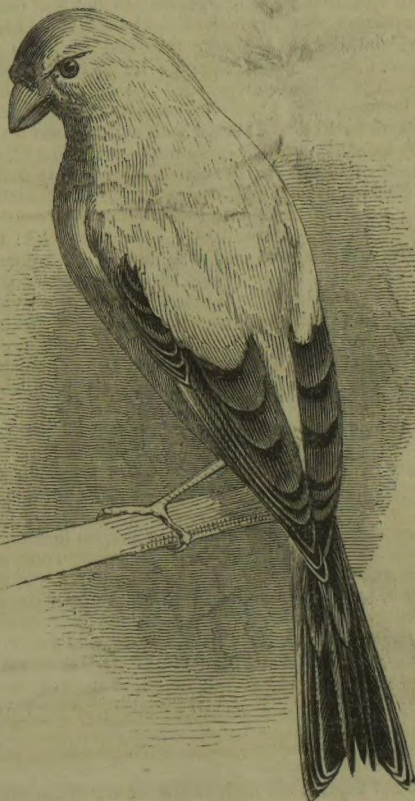
The Jonquill (Cut No. 3), as its name denotes, is required to be of a pure deep yellow, entirely free from any green tinge; the colour is deeper on the cap, over the eyes, and on the scapulars.

In the mealy-bird (Cut No. 4) the golden plumage of back, breast, and head, appears frosted over, or powdered, through the small feathers producing a whitish edge. In both of these varieties the purity of development is the criterion of excellence, and the first prize is adjudged to the bird whose colour is most perfect. In these birds a superiority of form (the result of high breeding) will be discovered, but such a quality is not recognised by the judges.

After the second moult, the Canary is no longer a show bird, the dark feathers in the wings and tail then disappearing entirely.

The nest feathers are, as has already been stated, similar to the appearance of the lizard. The first moulting, which occurs in the autumn of the first year, removes the short feathers only; these are replaced by the pure plumage, which appears first in two clear yellow bands over the pectoral process, and then spreads over the whole of the upper part of the bird, leaving the quill feathers in their original black state. The Canary is then in its most perfect state as a fancy bird, and it loses this distinction immediately after.

Among other points of nice attention which are required during the moult, it is necessary to observe if any of the quill feathers should happen to be prematurely shed (beaten out), in which case they would be reproduced colourless, or "foul;" to provide against this, it is the practice of breeders to extract the



MEALY-BIRD.—(NO. 4.)

growing feather when in the blood, or while it performs a part in the circulation. This being done, the uniformity of black feathers continues uninterrupted.

In breeding the fancy birds great proficiency is shown in judicious pairing. A mealy-bird and a jonquill being put together, the produce will not prove a mixture of the qualities of the parent birds, but the character of the one or the other will appear distinct, and the produce of the nest will probably show specimens of each kind, mealy and jonquill. It is a curious fact that the mealy-bird may be distinguished at six days old, by the invariable appearance of five feathers on the crest of the ilium, which are not developed by the jonquill in any case.

The pious and excellent Dr. Watts has borne testimony to the harmony of the early condition of little birds. "Birds in their little nests agree," but it is well for the sake of veracity in this instance, that the worthy doctor stopped there; for no sooner have the young of the Canary scrambled from the precarious cradle than they will fight like young harpies.

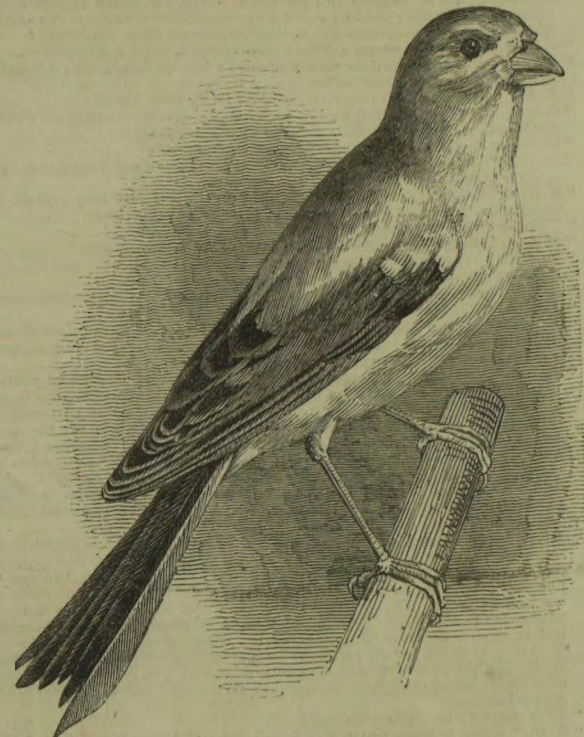
The above union, *i. e.* that of the mealy and the jonquill, is considered favourable to the production of pure birds; but if two strong birds are associated, the result will be an overcharge of colour in the offspring.

Another unfavourable consequence appertaining to the union of two jonquills appears, when the practice is continued, in a deterioration of the web of the feathers, which become frizzled and insufficient to cover the body, and the proper complement of tail and wing feathers will be wanting. A curious example of this kind appeared in a bird of our acquaintance. This specimen had failed to develop more than one single feather, the remainder of its body appearing like the scanty plumage of a Friesland hen. It was the habit of this odd bird to toy with the solitary feather which constituted its caudal appendage by drawing it through its beak, until it became quite curled up by such manipulation. The above propensity to make both ends meet is not an uncommon vice among better fledged birds; and it is the practice of attentive breeders to prevent it, by hanging a piece of string from the top of the cage, in order to divert the notice of his restless charge.

The hen Canary produces on an average four nests annually. The number of thirty-eight birds have been bred from two pairs of birds during this year, and the produce of one cock and two hens has been known to amount to as many as forty; but these are extraordinary instances. However, the many casualties to which the young birds are liable operates as an effective check to their increase, and the breeder is considered to do well who produces half a dozen male birds of each sort in the year.

The amount of prizes has varied at different times, and in different societies; it is governed by the number of the members. The prizes, which are ten in number, are appropriated to the five best birds in degree of each kind, *viz.*, mealy and jonquill. The two principal Shows are held in the last week in November and the first in December: the former, the Royals, at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house; and the latter, the Friendly, at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street: at both of which places a numerous company, not ungraced by the presence of fair amateurs, assemble, to admire the tenants of the show cages.

And, as all associations would be incomplete without a concluding dinner, the members, with their friends and visitors, are wont to assemble round a well-garnished table at five o'clock precisely. It is the custom of the Chairman, after dinner, when the decanters have been placed before him, to call upon the first prize bird for a song; which summons not being responded to by the feathered biped, some little pause ensues. This interruption is generally terminated by an apology from the owner for the silence of his bird, and the voluntary offer, on his part, to perform as proxy. Many good songs, and good things too, follow;



JONQUILL.—(NO. 3.)

and the annual labours and triumph of the Canary Fancy conclude under the animating influence of good cheer, and amid the conciliating interchange of mutual sentiments.

[The specimens of the mealy-bird and the jonquill, in the above cuts, were drawn from first prize birds, both the property of the same breeder.]

THE THEATRES.

We must not look for any very great novelty in the theatrical world until Christmas. All the departments behind the scenes are in full activity, preparing for the pantomimes, which will form the chief entertainment: indeed, we believe the Haymarket is the only house that will put forward a burlesque. There is something curious in this change of managerial opinions. Last winter it was supposed that nothing would attract but extravaganzas, and that the old style of harlequinades had altogether had their day. This year we find the latter again in the ascendant, the burlesques having been fairly run to death. There have been plenty of topics during the last six months to joke upon, mechanically or otherwise. Pantomimes will, however, never become very popular until the story and intrigue of the opening is made in some measure to run through the entire piece.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday evening an actress new to the British boards appeared at this theatre, as *Kate O'Brien*, in the comedieta of "Perfection." She was called in the bills, "Miss Reynolds, from the American theatres;" but we heard in the theatre that she was English by birth. However, this is of little consequence; we have only to record the success of her *début*, which was complete and most satisfactory. Miss Reynolds promises to be a great acquisition to our boards. We speak of the theatres generally, as, in the Haymarket, Miss P. Horton would have played the character equally well; but Miss Reynolds is eminently calculated to perform any character in a line of all others most difficult to fill—that which, we think, on the French stage, would be termed the *première soubrette*—a line which, from the specimen Mademoiselle Brohan has afforded us, we take to be a little superior to the "singing chambermaid" of our English dramatic distinctions. The new actress is a perfect mistress of her art; she has a nice speaking voice, and an exceedingly lady-like deportment, whilst her singing is unexceptionable. In the ballads "I'll be no submissive wife," and "The Gondolier," she was loudly and generally encored; and all through the piece the most flattering demonstrations of the approval of the audience greeted her. At the conclusion, she was unanimously called for, and received the customary tributes with very graceful acknowledgments. We have seldom witnessed a more satisfactory appearance. The other characters were well played by Messrs. Tilbury, Holl, and Pearson. The scene between the two latter performers was acted to the life; but where have we a lady's maid like that which Mrs. Humby can portray? And it would be difficult to find a smarter representative of "a gentleman's own servant" than clever little Mr. Clark. We presume that he has a proper salary; otherwise, were it only to ride, either behind him or his cab, any liberal annuity upon him, were it only to ride, either behind him or his cab.

On Wednesday evening, a curious circumstance occurred. A new farce, called "Story Telling," was amongst the attractions of the evening; and it had proceeded but a few minutes, when Mr. Farren, who was playing in it, came forward, and said that, through indisposition, he was incapable of doing justice to the author, and therefore begged the audience to allow the curtain to fall; with which they good-temperedly complied; and, after a short lapse of time, the drama of "Suzanne" was proceeded with.

SALE OF AN ALLEGED AUTOGRAPH OF SHAKESPEARE.—On Monday, a sale by auction of a curious collection of old plays, &c., took place at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms, and amongst them some manuscript notes and a signature, presumed to be the autograph of William Shakespeare. These were inserted in an odd volume of "Hollinshed's Chronicles," first edition, 1577, imperfect. The auctioneer stated that he would not guarantee the signature to be genuine, but that it, as well as the manuscript notes, were presumed to be in the autograph of the "immortal bard." There was but one offer for the volume, *viz.*, £8, at which sum it was knocked down to a gentleman named Holding.

* *Phalaris Canariensis* (Canary Grass), an annual grass, cultivated for its seeds, which is the common food of the Canary. It is now produced abundantly in Kent.

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 The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.
 On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.
 The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LONDON; and the interesting series of illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LONDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LONDON.
 The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HAREY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON, illustrative of the National Sports.
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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 13.—Third Sunday in Advent.
 MONDAY, 14.—Isaac Walton died, 1683, aged ninety.
 TUESDAY, 15.—Lord Stanhope died, 1816, aged sixty-three.
 WEDNESDAY, 16.—Cambridge Term ends—Mars rises at 5h. 6m. a.m.
 THURSDAY, 17.—Oxford Term ends—Jupiter sets at 6h. 49m. a.m.
 FRIDAY, 18.—Bollivar died, 1830—Saturn sets at 8h. 58m. a.m.
 SATURDAY, 19.—Uranus or Herschel sets at 1h. 9m. after midnight.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 19.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 30	11 2	11 34	0 0	0 3	0 27
4 16	4 10	4 6	4 10	4 33	4 55
2 16	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 38

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. S. U."—The quotation from *Oedipus the King* is incorrect. In no one edition does "εὐχεται" occur. "Εἴη," in the sense of "divine," is the true reading; and the passage, judging from the context, may be confidently translated thus:—"What man can ever repel from his mind the shafts of Conscience?"
 "Cora."—The epigraph to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's "Lucretia" is
 "DOVE IL SOI TACE."
 DANTE: *L'Inferno*, cant. i., l. 60.

Translated thus by Wright:—

"Where the sun is mute."

"A Constant Reader," *Fintshire*.—The agreement will depend upon the times of payment: if at the usual quarters, it will be thirteen months.
 "H. E. W."—We have not room for the *Charade*.
 "Flora," Worcester, should apply to Messrs. Ackermann and Co., Strand.
 "C. W. J." is thanked.
 "Amateur."—Lane's "Last Ripening Sunbeam" is engraved in No. 148 of our Journal, to be had by order.
 "T. P."—We are not aware of any subscription having been set on foot for J. C. Prince, the author of "Hours with the Muses."
 "W. R."—Highworth.—Apply to the Registrar of the Parish.
 "Hibernicus," Paris, suggests that the Great Wellington Statue be removed to Phoenix Park, Dublin; but what would the London Subscribers say to this location of a Group designed expressly and conditionally for the Green Park Arch?
 "T." near Brigg.—We cannot ascertain the proportion, but it is considerable.
 "Marian" is recommended to consult Murray's List of Handbooks (*Albemarle-street*), the best Continental Guides.
 "R. H. I. A."—Leeds.—We cannot advise about the Railway Market.
 "G. R. M. K."—We believe that greater speed has been attained on the Great Western Railway than on any other line: the general rate, too, is faster.
 "Capitatus."—Orallic acid will remove ink-stains from ivory.
 "V. R. Y."—Bristol.—Common writing ink may be discharged from paper by a solution of ozallic acid in water.
 "S. W. G."—Jamieson's "Etymological Dictionary," probably, may explain the application of the word "mull" to a kind of snuff-box in Scotland.
 "Williamson."—The Lives of the Queens are by Agnes Strickland.
 "F. L. S."—Norfolk, had better look into Walsingham's "Arithmetic."
 "No Biplot."—The Cato-street Conspiracy was detected, Feb. 23, 1820; and the conspirators executed on the 1st of May following.
 "E. Yull."—No. 76 of our Journal contains a Portrait of the Duc de Bordeaux.
 "X. L. Z."—Not after one or two-and-twenty.
 "A Constant Reader."—The Prince of Wales is not Duke of Lancaster: that dignity now rests in the Crown. The two ladies have equal precedence, but the etiquette of good feeling would yield the place to the father's widow.
 "An Old Subscriber."—As regards the origin of the collar of SS, nothing positive can be said; for it is not only lost in antiquity, but the theories respecting it are various and contradictory. Some say that it was an ornament first worn by St. Simplicius; and hence its being SS, from his initials. Others, that the collar arose in honour of the martyrs of Soissons (St. Crispin and St. Crispinian), upon whose anniversary the Battle of Agincourt was fought. Its rise is also traced to the word "Souverayne," which was the favourite motto or impress of Henry IV. It is more than probable, however, that this distinguished equestrian ensign is of far higher antiquity, and may be derived from the S-shaped lever of the bit in the bridle of the war-steed, which was often made of gold or silver.
 "A Subscriber."—Some writers maintain, that, if a man have had two wives, he may impale the arms of both on the sinister side; those of the first wife in chief, and those of the second in base: others assert that he may place his own coat in pale, and those of his two wives on the dexter and sinister sides; but these positions are quite untenable. The intent of impaling is to show that the bearer is married to a woman of a particular family; but when, by her death, the alliance is at an end, he ceases to use the ensigns of her family. Some instances occur of a widower continuing to impale the arms of his deceased wife, from a regard to her memory; but this practice accords not with the laws of heraldry. The case differs, however, as regards a widow; whilst she remains such, she is obliged to bear the arms of her deceased husband.
 "B." is thanked; but we have not room.
 "G. M."—Bolton-le-Moor, and "X," Manchester.—C. Landseer's Picture, "The Sacking of Basing House," represents the closing scene of the long and spirited stand which was made in the Castle with the above name, at Old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hants, by the Marquis of Winchester, the owner, against the Parliamentary forces, until Cromwell took it by storm, and burnt it to the ground, Oct. 14, 1645.
 "J. P."—North Hutton.—Box-wood, for Engraving, may be purchased of Mr. Wells, Bouverie-street. Embossed Cloth, in Paternoster-row.
 "Gregory."—For a reply to the question as to Arrest for a Debt of £20, contracted ten years since, see Correspondents' column, in our Journal of November 21, last.
 "A Cottager" is thanked for the hint, though we cannot immediately avail ourselves of it.
 "Uncle John's" advice is good; though we have not room to print it.
 "H. F."—A Life of Louis Philippe has been published by Fisher and Co.
 "A Lover."—The "Book of Beauty" has hitherto been published annually.
 "A Constant Reader," Rungate.—What is the matter in question?
 "A Constant Subscriber Old Tar."—Bungay, is thanked for his corrective hints about Ships, which have been handed to the Artists in error.
 "B. J."—Le bon tems viendra. (*Woburn*.)
 "Vigornensis," Worcester.—"The Dumb Girl of Portici" is the second title of the opera of "Masaniello," and not one of Bulwer's heroines. Perhaps, "V." has confused her with Nydia, the Blind Girl, in the "Last Days of Pompeii."
 "J. H."—Hoxton.—We do not know the Artists' salary, and it would not be in good taste to inquire.
 "A Literary Aspirant" is thanked; but, the poem is much too long for our columns.
 "C. W."—Lichfield.—If the party will consent to give up the Indenture.
 "K. P."—Bath.—A work on Wood Carving, or "Sculpture in Wood," was published some few years since by Williams, Great Russell-street. The staining, or "pickling" of oak to respect to be an art and mystery of Wardour-street.
 "T. P."—Northampton.—We do not recollect any work published on *Pedometers*; but several of these machines have been described, from time to time, in the "Mechanics' Magazine."
 "Hobbs," &c.—The Poor Law has been introduced into Ireland, but with considerable limitations. Koch's "History of Europe" is an excellent work of reference for events and dates: it is one of the very best abridgments, but too condensed to be a satisfactory History. Thomas Moore has written the "History of Ireland." O'Connell has published "Memoirs of Irish History," but they are rather a collection of facts than a digested narrative. The History of Ireland lies scattered through an immense number of works, from the days of the poet Spenser down to "Young Ireland" and the Nation newspaper.
 "A Subscriber."—The colours of liveries are governed by the colours and metals of the arms. Thus, if the field be azure, and the first charge argent, the liveries should be blue and white.
 "M. O. T."—Harrow ranks very high as a school of learning.
 "B. Y."—Southampton.—The presence in town of the applicant is not necessary. An influential recommendation will at once get the name inserted in the *Commander-in-Chief's* list.
 "F. G."—Outslow.—The Sketch has been engraved, and shall appear shortly: a few additional details will be acceptable.
 "T. T."—Crawley.—We regret that we cannot assist our humane Correspondent.
 "A Young Reader."—Brigton, will find a good account of Stage Coaches in a volume by Nimrod, published by Murray.
 "J. P."—Barrington.—Lord Rosse's discoveries with his Great Telescope will be found reported in the Proceedings of the British Association, last year.
 "G. A."—Loughrea.—"The Illustrated London Almanack for 1847" may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
 "A Subscriber."—Westmoreland, Jamaica.—The entire height of the London Monument is 202 feet; including the cippus, or meta, 32 feet high, supporting the brazen urn, of brass-gilt.
 "Fair Play" should read as the names of the News-Agents, that we may prevent the recurrence of the irregularity.
 "R. Y."—Thanks: the subject is the Engraver's hands.
 "R. E. B."—The account in question was, as we stated at the time, taken from the *Limerick Chronicle*. Some of the other Irish papers since treat the story as a fabrication. We have looked in vain for any account of the result of the supposed occurrence, and therefore presume that there was no truth in the paragraph.

The Military information requested by "A Lieutenant," is invariably given in our Saturday morning's edition.

ERRATA.—Last week, the names of the Rev. George A. and the Misses Clarkson, as dinner guests at Arundel Castle on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, were inserted by mistake.—In the account of the Royal Visit, at p. 358, for "pet ornament," read "fret ornament;" and for "bird-terrace walk," read "broad terrace walk."

BOOKS RECEIVED.—The Boat and the Caravan: a Family Tour through Egypt and Syria.—Introduction to Zoology, for the Use of Schools. Part I.—The Potato Plant: its Uses and Properties, and the Cause of the Present Malady. By Alfred Smee, F.R.S.—The Old English Gentleman. By John Mills.—Irish Diamonds. By John Smith.—The Good Genius that Turned Everything into Gold. By the Brothers Mayhew.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1846.

WE are much in the habit of considering ourselves a common-sense and eminently practical people; and the trading and commercial community is particularly proud of its talents for "business," business habits, and so forth. In some matters we do not always support the character we claim quite so perfectly as might be wished: in our public works, for instance, when we do anything at all, which is but seldom, we spend more money, and get worse served, than any other nation. This, as a fact, is not very creditable to us as "men of business;" and none but such a "practical people" as ourselves, are found giving themselves up, soul and pocket, to the indiscretion or ignorance of some clique or committee, who job a statue for an artist, or a public building for an architect, and, at an enormous outlay, erect at last some abomination that makes us the laughing-stock of Europe. Neither the National Gallery, nor the Square where it stands, its squirts, basins, and pillar, do us credit even as men of business, as mere affairs of money's-worth in stone and mortar, to say nothing of higher matters of taste and art. The Pavilion at Brighton, and Buckingham Palace, stand as proofs of the very unbusiness-like manner in which a practical people allows its money to be spent: two such unsightly Royal residences cannot be pointed out on the whole Continent; yet they cost sums that would almost have built a Louvre. It may be said the people had little to do with them; but in what the public does with its own hands is the shrewdness and practical matter-of-fact ability we claim for ourselves better supported? Where does every swindling and bankrupt State come to when it wants to "negotiate a loan"—a phrase which really means that fraud on the largest scale, which on a small one is known at the Old Bailey as "obtaining money on false pretences? To whom do mushroom Republics and rotten Monarchies look when their exchequers are empty, and they have neither the will nor the power to replenish them honestly? To England. A Minister of Finance, who has no finances to administer, indites a prospectus of a loan at some impossible rate of interest, and, straightway, "common-sense," practical Englishmen, discontented with Threadneedle-street, sell out their hundreds and thousands, and pour them into the treasuries of Governments whose place on the map they could scarcely point out if they were asked to do so. So far from bringing a prudent, practical caution to bear on the business of life, we believe firmly that, as a mass, the people of England will risk more on less inquiry than any other nation in the world.

Descending from the community to that of which communities are made—individuals—we find something of the same spirit prevailing extensively. The records of our police-offices prove, that nowhere is money or money's worth more easily parted with to knavery that has skill enough to assume the air and manner that pass for "gentlemanly." What a good prospectus is to an insolvent state, when it "comes so snug upon the mart," a "fashionable exterior" is to the individual swindler. With this one essential, the success of this class of adventurers is something marvellous. Practical business-like England is the very Elysium of sharpers; with great self-clampency, we set down the Germans as dreamers, the French as volatile, and the Italians as frivolous. But, neither in Germany, France, nor Italy, is there that worship, and blind subservience to rank and wealth, which make the mere assumption of their externals a safe passport to trust and credit. The tradesman, who would think twice before he parted with his goods for a cheque signed Snobkins, accepts one signed Wyndham or Wellesley, or some such cognomen, with the utmost alacrity. If the knave is a tolerable actor, can master a few addresses from the "Court Guide," and, above all, if he can talk of a Lord or two as if he knew them, he is almost gifted with impunity. In a recent case, the sharper whose names we have borrowed above in illustration, disarmed suspicion by these means, in two classes of men the most upon their guard—inkeepers and bankers. A "fashionable exterior" did it all. Here is another case; a watchmaker in Cheap-side, stated, at the Mansion-House, the other day, that "A well-dressed middle-aged man, accompanied by a woman of dashing appearance, called at his shop on Monday, and selected a gold watch and appendages, the price of which was £24 5s. The gentleman tendered in payment a cheque for that amount upon Dixon and Co., bankers, in Chancery lane."

Every point is well calculated; the man is "well dressed," the lady is of "dashing appearance," and the cheque was signed "Warrington Crowther," a good "mouth-filling" name, it will be observed. In this case, however, the attempt was foiled; the watch and appendages were retained till the banker should report as to the "effects;" but the Lord Mayor bestowed so much eulogy on the tradesman, that one would imagine he had done something wonderful, instead of having exercised the commonest degree of prudence; he was evidently an exception to the general rule, for the Lord Mayor said he "had acted with a discretion which seemed to be wholly unintelligible to the many tradesmen who had, since the commencement of his Mayoralty, called upon him to make complaints of the dishonest dealings of some of their customers. They had asked for advice after they had been robbed."

Competition may have something to do with this: the anxiety to "do business" is so great that it tends to repress any desire to demand "references" of the "person of very gentlemanly manners," for fear he should depart indignant, and favour a rival with his patronage. But it will not account for the almost reckless credit that is given, the credulity with which any plausible story is received, and the want of precaution in managing the mere details of business. On these the sharper counts securely; the harvest bends to his sickle—the sheep offer themselves to be shorn. On the same day, and directly after the above case was disposed of, "two respectable shopkeepers" appeared and complained to the Lord Mayor that they had been plundered of goods by a trick so old that it is an absolute wonder how any man living, where newspapers are read, could possibly be duped by it. A man "ordered goods, and stated that they should be paid for upon delivery. When the porter called he was sent back for more articles, and was to be paid the whole amount upon his return to the purchaser, who of course took care to be out of the way upon all future visits upon the subject."

The artifice is venerable with antiquity, and yet it still serves! We again quote the testimony of the Chief Magistrate:—

The Lord Mayor observed that the tradesmen of the City, with all their experience, exposed themselves in a most marvellous manner to the felonious manoeuvres of the multitude of adventurers of London. The instructions given to the porter in such a case as that which had been just represented, ought to have been peremptory. The necessary caution had not been used, and the fraud had resolved itself into a mere debt.

We do not deserve the high character we claim for ourselves as

a "practical" and "business-like" people; we vote money to Government for intelligible purposes, and it is absurdly wasted; we are asked to lend money by millions to every petty State that has enough life left in it to get up a riot, and call it a revolution; and we lend the millions, and are paid by what we might have foreseen—insolvency; or what we should have expected—repudiation. These things we do collectively; individually we allow fraud, imposition, and pretence a wider and richer field to range in than they have in any other part of the world. When shall we become really practical, and, like *Master Dumbleton*, the mercer, who declined *Falstaff's* order for his satins, inasmuch as "he liked not the security," turn round on public money jobbers, foreign loan mongers, and individual swindlers, and say—we will be cheated no more; give some security for what you promise! They would each have ready the spendthrift's answer, "I had as lief he had put ratsbane in my porridge, as stopped my mouth with Security!"

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE LATE ROYAL VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.—Previously to leaving Arundel Castle her Majesty expressed herself delighted with her reception, observing that it was one of the most delightful visits she had ever made. We understand that the Duchess and the Ladies Howard received tokens of the Royal esteem; and a handsome gratuity was left for the establishment, which was so complete in its arrangements as to surround the Royal visitors with the same domestic quiet and comfort which they enjoy in their own household.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—In our late impression last week, we announced the return of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Osborne House from Arundel Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal Family, are expected to remain at Osborne House till the 20th instant. Earl Grey is at Osborne House, on a visit to the Queen.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—We are sorry to hear that the Duke of Cambridge has been obliged, from indisposition, to defer his intended visit to Petworth House.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington has left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye. The noble and gallant Duke will receive a numerous and distinguished circle during the approaching festive season.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Duke of Devonshire, after a brief sojourn at Florence, has returned to Rome, and, towards the close of the month, intends to depart for Naples.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel have been receiving a succession of guests at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Mr. Robert Peel has left the British Legation at Bern to make a tour in Italy.

ENGLISH FASHIONABLES AT ROME.—Among the arrivals in Rome in the week ending November 14, were Lord Howard, Lord Arundel, Mr. F. and Lady Catherine Bruen, Lord Eliot, the Hon. W. G. Osborne, Viscount and Viscountess Brackley, &c.

REMOVED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—It is reported that proposals of marriage, on the part of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, have been accepted, with the approbation of her illustrious parents, by a daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The long-projected marriage between the Earl of Waldegrave and Mrs. Milward, of Hastings, was celebrated on Tuesday morning, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester officiated.

DEATH OF LADY CAROLINE DRUMMOND.—This benevolent lady expired on the 4th instant, at her residence in Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, at the advanced age of eighty, after a lengthened illness.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 5.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—Albert Henry Wratislaw, B.A., has been elected a Foundation Fellow of this Society.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—The Rev. Mynors Bright, M.A., has been elected from a Wray Fellowship to a Foundation Fellowship. Robert Edgar Hughes, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of this Society on the Wray Foundation.

Dec. 9.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—Theodore Howard Galton, Trinity College; Rev. John Ambrose, St. John's College; and Thomas Harvey, Christ's College.

John Hays, B.A., Scholar of Queen's College, has been elected a Fellow on the foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS, 1846.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.—Charles Elam (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Leeds School of Medicine; John Climensson Day (Gold Medal), London Hospital; Thomas James Sturt, King's College; Thomas Hawksley, King's College; and Joseph Carpenter Bompas, University College.
Surgery.—Charles Elam (Scholarship and Gold Medal), Leeds School of Medicine; and John Climensson Day (Gold Medal), London Hospital.
Medicine.—Charles Elam (Gold Medal), Leeds School of Medicine; Henry Frederic Augustus Goodridge, University College; John Climensson Day, London Hospital; and Joseph Carpenter Bompas, University College.
Midwifery.—Charles Elam, Leeds School of Medicine.
Structural and Physiological Botany.—John Climensson Day, London Hospital.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE AGITATION FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON TEA.
 A deputation, having for its object the reduction of the tea duties, waited on Lord John Russell and Mr. Charles Wood, on Saturday, having been introduced by William Entwistle, Esq., Member for South Lancashire.

Mr. William Earle, in presenting the memorial from the town of Liverpool, agreed to at the late public meeting, praying for a material reduction of the duty on tea, assured his Lordship that he had never witnessed a more influential or unanimous meeting in Liverpool than the one at which that memorial had been adopted, and he believed it expressed the feeling of nearly every inhabitant of that town.

The other deputations were from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Blackburn, Manchester, Dublin, and Norwich, and consisted severally of the following gentlemen: Town of Leeds: Haman Stansfield, Esq.; James W. Scarlett, Esq. Town of Blackburn: Montague Fielden, Esq.; Pilkington, Esq. City of Edinburgh: W. Law, Esq. City of Glasgow: Glasgow East India and China Association, Glasgow Merchants' House, and Glasgow Chamber of Commerce; John Scott, Esq.; Andrew Jamieson, Esq.; R. Eglinton, Esq. Royal Liverpool Association for the Reduction of the Duty on Tea: Christopher Ranson, Esq.; William Rathbone, Esq.; James Stearns, Esq. Liverpool East India and China Association: William Porter, Esq.; Henry Winch, Esq.; Edward Brodribb, Esq. Liverpool Shipowners' Association: John Lockett, Esq.; Thomas Bold, Esq. Manchester Commercial Association: Robert Gardner, Esq.; Leopold Reiss, Esq.; James Steuart. Merchants and Manufacturers of Norwich: J. W. Robbards, Esq.; Willett, Esq. Dublin Chamber of Commerce: C. Halliday, Esq.

Several gentlemen having urged upon the Government the necessity of reducing the duty upon tea, Lord John Russell assured the deputation that Government were fully impressed with the importance of the subject. He had listened with great attention to all that had been urged by the several speakers as affecting the commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests, and also as regarded the claims of China to a more liberal treatment. It was, as all knew, a revenue question, and an important one; but he would promise the early consideration of the Government to the arguments that had been advanced upon this point. More he could not say, nor could it be expected of him.

Mr. Entwistle then thanked his Lordship for the patient hearing he had given to the subject, and the deputation withdrew, highly pleased with the courteous reception they had met with.

THE MEMBERS FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—The Liberal candidates for the representation of the City of London at the next general election will, it is now understood, be Lord John Russell, Mr. Patteson, Sir G. Larpent, and Mr. Rothschild.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.—A requisition, signed by 136 electors of Westminster, has been presented to C. Cochrane, Esq., of Devonshire-place, to allow himself to be placed in nomination as a candidate to represent Westminster in Parliament. Mr. Cochrane gave the assent required.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday the remaining portion of the asphalt, that formed the pavement of the Royal Exchange, was removed, to be replaced by a very hard material termed "Turkey stone," that formed the paving of the Exchange destroyed by fire in 1838, a quantity of which has been some time laid down, but this being insufficient to cover the entire area, the works have remained in an unfinished state for some months, till a fresh supply could be obtained from Turkey.

THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—The members and friends of the Metropolitan Early Closing Association, established to effect an abridgment of the hours of business in all trades, held a public *soirée* on Monday evening at the Queen's Concert Room, Hanover-square, in furtherance of the objects they have in view. Mr. B. Bond Cabell, M.P., presided; and the meeting, which was very numerous, was addressed by other influential gentlemen. In the course of the evening resolutions, framed in accordance with the views of the promoters of the movement, were proposed and carried unanimously.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Wednesday morning nearly all the bakers in the locality of Seven Dials and St. Giles's reduced the price of their bread from sevenpence to sixpence the four-pound loaf.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The returns for the past week show an increase in the number of deaths of upwards of 100 as compared with the previous week. The number is 1050, being 82 above the weekly average deduced from the returns of the last five years, and 50 above that of the last five autumns. For some time past the amount of mortality in London had been considerably below the average, but the first settling in of severe weather generally adds considerably to its amount.

POSTSCRIPT.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD IN A CHURCH.

Robert Warrington Crowther, the individual to whom we have alluded in our leading article, was, on Thursday, charged, at the Westminster Police-office, with the following curious fraud. The prisoner, who is a well-dressed man, about 35 years of age, described himself as a solicitor, residing at 35, Sloane-square. Henry Vaughan, clerk at Trinity Church, Sloane-street, said that, at half-past eleven on the previous morning, he was proceeding towards his residence, when he was informed that there were some persons in the church waiting to be married. He immediately went there, and found the prisoner and two handsomely-attired females seated in the vestry-room. The prisoner was at that time preparing a certificate at the table; and, on witness informing the party that a male friend would be necessary upon the occasion, the ladies said they expected one in a few minutes. The clergyman shortly afterwards arrived, when the prisoner produced a license, and was married to one of the ladies. The fees for the ceremony amounted to £1 14s., and prisoner gave him in payment the following order:—

"Messrs. Dixons and Co., Chancery-lane, London.
"Pay to Mr. Neale or bearer the sum of five pounds."

"Dec. 6, 1846. "R. WARRINGTON CROWTHER."
Witness gave the prisoner £3 6s. in change; but having, in the course of the afternoon, gone to Dixon and Co.'s, he was informed that there was no account there in that name; that similar orders had been presented there; and that they were most anxious to apprehend the person who was uttering them. Witness, finding by a report in the papers of a case in which a corresponding order or cheque had been offered in Cheapside, immediately consulted the authorities connected with the church, and the result was the apprehension of the prisoner. Mr. W. Walker, clerk at Messrs. Dixon's, proved that they had no account in the name signed to the order.

Prisoner, who had, on entering the dock, refused to stand up until ordered to do so by the magistrate, and who lolled about perfectly unconcerned, being asked what he had to say to the charge, observed, "I don't understand the thing."
Mr. Connell, chronometer and watch-maker, of Cheapside, who made the application to the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, recognised the prisoner as the person who had given him the cheque.
Mr. Burrell remanded the prisoner for a week, as there were other charges against him.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL LORD AMELIUS BEAUCLEERE, G.C.B., G.C.H.—This nobleman died on Thursday at his seat, Winchfield House, Hants, at the advanced age of 75. He was a son of Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Albans, and, consequently, uncle to the present head of that noble family. In 1841 he was appointed Admiral of the Red.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday night, a very numerous meeting of the requisitionists to Lord Lincoln was held at Manchester. Mr. Alderman Neild in the chair. The chairman and Mr. John Peel explained at length the reasons which had induced them to support the invitation to Lord Lincoln in preference to Mr. Bright. Mr. Peel concluded by reading a letter he had received from Lord Lincoln, dated from Drayton Manor, expressing his willingness to become a candidate for Manchester. Mr. J. A. Turner moved the formation of a committee. The committee was seconded by Mr. Malcolm Ross, and carried with loud cheers. Thanks were then voted to the chairman; and, after three cheers were given for Lord Lincoln, the meeting separated.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Our latest accounts from Ireland mention some melancholy instances of destitution, in addition to those noticed in page 379. It is stated that there were no less than nine deaths from starvation or destitution in the County Mayo during the last week. The Irish papers give details of these cases.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN WHITEHALL.—Yesterday morning, bricklayers commenced to lay down the foundation of the new front of the Treasury and Home Offices, which is to form the north-east wing of the elegant facade, in the florid Gothic style, in the course of construction in Whitehall, according to the plans and under the superintendence of Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament. The foundation is commenced at from ten to twelve feet below the level of the street, and is on the site on which the mansion of Cardinal Wolsey formerly stood. The old foundation part, which is allowed to remain, is of great strength and thickness, and the new one is of similar dimensions and character. The building is not expected to be completed before the middle of summer; and when this has been accomplished, alterations in the same style of architecture are to be commenced in Downing-street, in continuation of the south-west wing.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our latest Paris papers state that throughout France there is great agitation upon the subject of Crago, and that the French people generally are highly indignant at the despotic step adopted by the three great Northern Powers. In Paris some agitation is manifested at the supposed prospect of famine. There was a report on 'Change, on Wednesday, at Paris, that the French Government had received news of the death of Prince Metternich.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—It is stated that Lord Lincoln has accepted the invitation to propose himself for Manchester. In the meantime, Mr. Bright is actively canvassing the electors.

EAST WORCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.—Mr. Hodgkiss Foley has acceded to the requisition presented to him to become a candidate for the Eastern Division of Worcestershire, in the room of Mr. J. Barneby, deceased. Mr. Foley is a moderate Whig, and would, it is believed, have been in Parliament, have supported the Free-Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The excitement in the Liverpool cotton market continues unabated, 30,000 bales having been sold on Wednesday, at an advance of 4d. per lb. upon the previous day's quotations. Nearly one-half the business is on speculation.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL WADE, THE ASSISTANT POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.—The sudden decease of this gentleman took place on Thursday (last week), at the Haverfordwest Union Workhouse. It appears that Colonel Wade, in company with Henry Leach, Esq., the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of Carmarthen Union, paid an official visit to the workhouse on the previous day, when, in about a quarter of an hour after his arrival, he was seized with illness while inspecting one of the bed-rooms. Under the advice of a surgeon, he was immediately removed to a bed-room, and every means which medical skill could suggest were used to restore him, but all in vain. He lingered until Thursday morning, about seven o'clock, when he breathed his last. An inquest on the body was held the same day, before George Parry, Esq., Coroner, when Mr. Rowe, the surgeon, gave it as his opinion that death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death."

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BERKSHIRE.—On Monday evening, at about six o'clock, a fire was discovered on the farming premises of Mr. Greenwood, near Wallingford, Berkshire, and in a very short time three extensive wheat ricks, and some other property of less value, were totally destroyed. There is no doubt the calamity was the act of an incendiary. Mr. Greenwood, we understand, is insured.

SCOTLAND.

THE DESTITUTE HIGHLANDERS.—The suffering population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated, by an Edinburgh paper, at 100,000.

PROPOSED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—Among the matrimonial alliances in high life to take place soon in Scotland, the following are understood as settled: The Earl of Mansfield to Miss Baillie, sister of the Marchioness of Breadalbane and Lady Haddo; Mr. Henry Grant, brother of the Hon. Mrs. William Keith, to the Lady Isabella Keith, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Kintore; and Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., to Miss M. Intosh, of Geddes. The first wife of this honourable Baronet, and who died three years ago, was one of the daughters of Lady Charlotte Bury, and niece of the Duke of Argyll.

THE ELGIN BURGHS.—Sir Andrew Leith Hay is to be opposed, in the representation of the Elgin district of burghs at the next election, by Mr. George Skene Duff, second son of Sir Alexander Duff.

MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER.—On Wednesday (last week), one of the under-gamekeepers of Killmerton, named Jamieson, was fired at by poachers, and so severely wounded below the knee that he died the same night.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

They may boast as they will of our shows
Horticultural,
Beautiful things in their odorous way,
Talk of our glorious pictorial—sculptural,
Heroes on canvases or granite so gray.
Let their eloquence flow over Madame Tussaud,
Or Egyptian Hall savage fresh from the
Prairie,
But the whole of the lot cannot equal, I wot,
The Prize Cattle Show—that's the picture
For me.

A picture, alas! "to be spoiled in the eating,"
But such is the fate of all things upon earth:
Our foes, like our beefsteaks, "grow better
By beating."
And the land of best beef is the land of
true worth.
A rumpsteak and ale was Elizabeth's dejeuner
A-la-fourchette: and who glorious as she?
She valued by half even Essex's calf
More than the Toro of Spain and its proud
chivalry.

The annual show of cattle usually presented at this season by the Smithfield Cattle Club, at the Horse Bazaar, in Baker-street, and which forms such an entertainment for dear country cousins, this year presents undiminished, or rather increased attractions. We attended the "private view" on Tuesday evening, and now present to our readers a sketch of the leading features of the "Show."

The show of this season is the most extensive yet exhibited, and, with respect to some of the classes, the best. Other breeds of animals, again, are inferior. The first class did not keep up its reputation; but the second and sixth—the former of which principally consisted of comparatively small English, and the latter of Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cattle—have been pronounced by the judges to be admirable.

Man is his dinner, as I am a slinger;
"L'état c'est moi," said Louis Quatorze.
Cassius was there, and many cynics be thinner
Who carp against fat—the diaphanous
bores!
A stake and a chop à-la-Mary, we'd give
them
Who sneer down improvement in any
degree!
Let us laugh and grow fat; the best method
to grove them.
For a baron of beef is the baron for me.

The best and the greatest amongst us endeavour
To raise to perfection the field and the fold,
'Twas thus in old Rome, and so shall it be ever,
Where men have a country, and freedom a
bold.
Then honour to all who of cottage and castle,
Promote agriculture, the hearty and free.
May Christs surround them with right
merits wassail,
And oh! the roast beef of Old England for
me.

We have, on several occasions, described the *coup d'œil* of this show, and we need now add but little to what we have formerly said. Imagine a brilliantly-lighted railway terminus turned into a splendid byre, and tenanted by two double lines of fat cattle, tossing their formidably-horned heads impatiently about, or listlessly chewing the cud, or comfortably nestled in the warm straw bedding, in which the animals lean enough to stand on their legs are plunged to the knees. Imagine, then, groups of smock-frocked raw-boned shepherds, sauntering about their respective charges, mixing messes of meal and water, cutting up deserts of turnips, feeling the depth of fat on this heifer's ribs, or the quantity of offal on that ox's carcass, and boasting the merit of their respective beasts in every rural dialect of Britain. On one side runs a gallery, through the balustrades of which peep the formidable mechanism of those dreadfully unintelligible agricultural machines, which generally seem to consist of beams and platforms, painted intensely red and blue, and garnished with terrific rows of iron fangs. Jolly-looking farmers, with top-boots and grey great-coats—not looking a bit starved by the Repeal of the Corn-Laws—go swaggering about, their talk of swedes and mangoldwurtzels—men who seem to have inserted their legs in leathern telescope cases, with buttons at the side for the look of the thing, keep poking up pigs, which in their turn keep up one torrent of smothered grunting—oxen low, and south-downs bleat in chorus; and, always barring the blaze of gas, the lavish expenditure of whitewash, and the light cast-iron roof, the whole aspect of the place is intensely bucolic.

We confess to not being able to enter into anything like a critical exposition of the points of the prize animals. All we can say is that most of them were miraculously obese—that some were smoother, more uniformly fat—that some had rougher coats, and others softer ones; but, as a whole, their pretensions appeared very similar, the line of fattened cows and calves having a decidedly monotonous appearance.

The shaggy little gentlemen from Wales, Ireland, and the Highlands, had certainly the most character in them. No one could mistake them for John Bulls. They evidently did not take to fat kindly. Their spirit kept them down, and there was a twinkle in their eyes, an expression not only about the head, but lurking in every fold of the grizzled hides, in every jerk of the muscular, wiry legs, which told us as clearly as words could do it, "We're mountaineers—we're come from the heather and the rock, and we have a huge contempt for our fat friends, who have vegetated in Lowland and Saxon clover; they may be respectable in their way, but they are slow, very slow."

Commend us, however, to the pigs in the way of getting fat. These interesting creatures have certainly a genius for eating and drinking. The sheep were fat enough and square enough. In fact, many of them were such mere boxes of wool, that there seemed to be no possible reason why their heads should not be situated where their tails were. But the pigs—the pigs beat all the other quadrupeds hollow! Such snoring—such grunting—such noozling down, with mottled snouts—such guzzling of meal and water, always with one leg in the trough—such shapeless, bloated, blind masses of living lard, with no heads at all to speak of, we certainly have not seen for some time, and have no great wish to see again. Prince Albert was the exhibitor of certain of these prize grunters, and the Earl of Radnor was the happy proprietor of others.

Bidding an ungrateful adieu to the pigs, we strolled through the implement gallery. No doubt, the machines, arranged in formidable line of battle along its entire length, were wonderfully ingenious; but, as we really do not understand them, we shall merely record the fact that a not inconsiderable proportion appeared to us to belong to a species of cross breed between pumps and coffee-mills.

Those especially interested in the business of the Club, and the award of the judges, will find the information which they require in the list of prizes which we subjoin:—

OXEN OR STEERS.

CLASS I.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years old, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley, near Stamford, Northampton, a 3 yr and 8 m old Durham ox, bred by his Lordship, and fed on turnips, carrots, meal, and oil-cake. Second prize, £15.

Mr. John Stevens, of 19, Holywell-street, Oxford, a 4 yr and 8 m old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. John Monkhouse, of the Stowe, near Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, barley, and bean-meal, carrots, mangold wurtzel, and oil-cake. Third prize, £10.

Mr. W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berks, a nearly 4 yr old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Ivington Bury, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, cabbages, swedes, mangold wurtzel, meal, and cake. First prize, £20, and silver medal to Mr. Roberts.

CLASS II.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years old, weight 90 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during twelve months previous to the 1st of May, 1846.
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a 4 yr and 1 m old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Ivington Bury, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on hay, swedes, mangold wurtzel, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of oil-cake, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of bean-meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of pea-meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of oats. Second prize, £20.

Mr. James S. Bull, of Dodhill House, Kingston, near Taunton, Somerset, a 3 yr and 8 m old short-horned and Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, grass, and roots, 200lb of seeds, 12 bushels of barley, and 8 bushels of beans. Third prize, £10.

Mr. Thomas White Fouracre, of Dursdon, near Taunton, Somerset, a 4 yr and 10 m old Devon steer, bred by Mr. John Mockridge, of Greenway Farm, near Taunton, and fed on hay, grass, vetches, rape, turnips, mangold wurtzel, and 780lb of bean and barley-meal. Commended.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, a 5 yr and 17 d old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. John Thomas, of Choltry, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on straw, hay, grass, turnips, 1232lb of oilcake, 270lb of barley-meal, and 130lb of bean-meal. First prize, £30. Silver medal to Mr. Thomas, and gold medal to Lord Warwick.

CLASS III.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 5 years old, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during twelve months previous to the 1st of May, 1846.
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a 3 yr and 10 m and 13 d old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Ivington Bury, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on swedes, mangold wurtzel, hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of oil-cake, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of bean-meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of pea-meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of oats. First prize of £15, and silver medal, to Mr. Roberts.

Sir Charles Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northampton, a 4 yr and 2 m old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. J. S. Edwards, of Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow, Salop, and fed on grass, hay, mangold wurtzel, turnips, 1240lb of cake, and 3 bushels of bean-meal. Second prize, £10.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, a 3 yr and 11 m old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Thomas Longmore, of Lantwardine, near Leominster, Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, 1040lb of cake, 216lb of barley-meal, and 97lb of bean-meal. Commended.

CLASS IV.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, not exceeding 4 years and 3 months old, under 85 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of May, 1846.
Mr. Wallcut Goodale, of Boroughbury House, near Peterborough, Northampton, a 3 yr and 3 m old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. James Crane, of Shrewsbury, near Shrewsbury, Salop, and fed on grass, swede turnips, and 700lb of bean and pea meal. Second prize, £5.

The Right Hon. Lord Southampton, a 3 yr and 10 m old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. William Child, of the Grange, near Lantwardine, Hereford, and fed on mangold wurtzel, turnips, carrots, hay, chaff, 812lb of cake, 12 bushels of oats, and 742lb of bean-meal. First prize, £10; and silver medal to Mr. Child.

CLASS V.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 4 years and 6 months old, and under 80 stone weight, without any restrictions as to feeding.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, a 2 yr and 10 m old North Devon ox, bred by his Lordship, and fed on Swedish turnips, mangold wurtzel, hay, linseed cake, and pea-meal. Prize £10, and silver medal to Lord Leicester.

CLASS VI.—Oxen or Steers, of the Scotch, Welsh, or Irish (Kerry), breed, of any age, without restrictions as to feeding.
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a 3 yr and 2 w old Highland Scot, bred by Mr. Campbell, and fed on cake, bean-meal, swedes, mangold wurtzel, and hay. Commended.

Mr. John Claydon, of Littlebury, near Saffron Walden, Essex, a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yr old Scotch ox, fed on oil-cake, bean-meal, clover, hay, Swedish turnips, and mangold wurtzel. Commended.

Mr. John Robb, sen., of Catton, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, a 4 yr old Highland ox, fed on straw, turnips, oil-cake, and grass. Commended.

Mr. John Robb, of Thorpe Field, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, a 4 yr old Highland ox, fed on straw, turnips, oil-cake, and grass. Prize £10.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

CLASS VII.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, under 5 years old.—This class generally commended.

Mr. J. L. Hassall, of Packington, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, a 4 yr and 9 m old short-horned heifer, bred by Mr. John Wood, of Burton Joyce, near Nottingham, and fed on vegetables, cake, and barley, bean, and pea meal. Third prize, £5.

Mr. Capel Hanbury Leigh, of Ponty Pool Park, near Ponty Pool, Monmouth, a 2 yr, 9 m, and 13 d old pure short-horned heifer, bred by himself, and fed on swedes, hay, vetches, and barley-meal. Second prize, £10.

Mr. W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berks, a 3 yr and 10 m old short-horned heifer, bred by Mr. George Hewer, of Earlington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, and fed on grass, hay, roots, meal, and cake. First prize, £20, and silver medal to Mr. Hower.

CLASS VIII.—Fattened Cows, of 5 yrs old and upwards.
Mr. D. Bennett, of Farrington, Berks, a 6 yr and 5 m old short-horned cow, bred by Sir John A. Cathcart, Bart., and fed on grass, hay, roots, meal, and cake. First prize, £20, and silver medal to Sir J. A. Cathcart, Bart.

Mr. Joseph Gillett, of Little Hasleley, near Wheatley, Oxfordshire, a 5 yr and 2 m old short-horned cow, bred by Mr. Sober Watkins, of Plumpton, near Penrith, Cumberland, and fed on hay, bean, barley, and linseed-meal, and oil-cake. Commended.

Sir George Phillips, Bart., of Weston House, near Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire, a 5 yr and 7 m old improved short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley-meal, Swedish turnips, and hay. Second prize, £10.

The Right Hon. Lord Portman, a 5 yr and 7 m old pure North Devon cow, bred by Mr. George Shapland, of Oakford Farm, near North Molton, South Molton, Devon, and fed on carrots, swede turnips, hay, oil-cake, and linseed, barley, and bean-meal. Commended.

CLASS IX.—Fattened Cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least two live calves at separate births.

Mr. John Booth, of Killybeg, near Catterick, Yorkshire, a 9 yr and 10 m old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, barley, and bean-meal. Has had five calves. First prize, £15, and silver medal and gold medal.

Mr. John Hall, of Wiseton, near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire, a 12 yr and 4 m old short-horned cow, bred by the late Earl Spencer, and fed on oil-cake, barley, and bean-meal, turnips, and hay. Has had 8 calves. Second prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK—CATTLE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a 2 yr and 11 m old Highland Scot and Durham heifer, bred by Mr. Milnes, Downham, Norfolk, and fed on cake, meal hay, swedes, and mangold wurtzel. Silver medal.

SHEEP.

CLASS X.—Long-wooled Fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holmes Pierpoint, near Nottingham, a pen of three 21 m old long-wooled wethers, bred by himself. First prize, £20, and silver medal.

Mr. Thomas Twitcheall, of Willington, near St. Neots, a pen of three 20 m old pure Leicester wethers, bred by himself. Second prize, £10.

CLASS XI.—Long-wooled wether sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse. Each sheep not to exceed 180 lb live weight.

Mr. Thomas Twitcheall, of Willington, near St. Neots, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 20 m old pure Leicester wethers, bred by himself. Prize, £10, and silver medal.

CLASS XII.—Long-wooled Fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding. This class generally commended.

Mr. John Painter, of Burley, near Oakham, Rutland, a pen of three 21 m old new Leicester wethers, bred by himself. First prize, £20, silver medal and gold medal.

Mr. William Sandy, of Home Pierpoint, near Nottingham, a pen of three 21 m old Leicester wethers, bred by himself. Second prize £10.

CLASS XIII.—Long and Short-wooled Cross-bred Fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restriction as to feeding.

Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxon, a pen of three 21 m old Hampshire and Oxfordshire cross wethers, bred by himself. First prize, £10, and silver medal.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, a pen of three 20 m old Southdown and Leicester wethers, bred by his Lordship. Second prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK—LONG-WOOLED SHEEP.

Mr. John Clarke, of Long Sutton, near Wisbeach, Lincoln, a 56 m old long-wooled Lincolnshire ewe, bred by Mr. William Clarke. Commended.

Mr. Christopher Faulkner Allen Faulkner, of Bury Barnes, near Busford, Oxford, a 49 m old improved Oxfordshire ewe, bred by the late Mr. William Faulkner, of Bury Barnes. Silver medal.

Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, near Lechlade, Gloucester, a 56 m old New Oxfordshire ewe, bred by himself. Highly commended.

The Right Hon. Lord Southampton, a 32 m old Leicester wether, bred by his Lordship. Commended.

CLASS XIV.—Short-wooled Fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restriction as to feeding.

Mr. D. Barclay, M.P., a pen of three 20 m old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. Highly commended.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, a pen of three 20 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his Grace. Second prize, £10.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 20 m old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. First prize, £20, silver medal, and gold medal.

Mr. John Williams, of Buckland, near Farrington, Berkshire, a pen of three 20 m old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. Commended.

CLASS XV.—Short-wooled Fat Wether Sheep, one year old, without restrictions as to feeding. Each sheep not to exceed 180 lb live weight.

Mr. T. M. Goodlake, of Wadley House, near Farrington, Berkshire, a pen of three 20 m old pure Southdown wethers, bred by himself. Prize, £10, and silver medal.

Mr. John Harris, of Hinton, near Abingdon, Berkshire, a pen of three 19 m old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. Highly commended.

CLASS XVI.—Short-wooled Fat Wether Sheep, 2 years old, without restrictions as to feeding.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, a pen of three 22 m old Southdown wethers, bred by his Grace. Second prize, £10.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, a pen of 32 m old Southdown wethers, bred by Mr. H. J. Adeane. First prize, £20, and silver medal to Mr. Adeane.

EXTRA STOCK—SHORT-WOOLED SHEEP.

Mr. Thomas M. Goodlake, of Wadley House, near Farrington, Berks, a 20 m old pure Southdown sheep, bred by himself. Commended.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a 20 m old Southdown sheep, bred by himself. Silver medal.

PIGS.

CLASS XVII.—Pigs, of any breed, above 13 and not exceeding 26 weeks old.
Mr. William Mills Barber, of Uxbridge, Middlesex, a pen of 13 w and 4 d old Middlesex improved pigs, bred by himself, and fed on topping, barley, and peas ground, and chat potatoes. Highly commended.

Mr. John Hercy, of Hawthorn Hill, near Maidenhead, Berks, a pen of three 23 w and 5 d old improved Essex pigs, bred by himself, and fed on Indian corn, barley, and buck-wheat meal, and skimmed milk. Commended.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, a pen of three 21 w and 1 d old Colleshill pigs, bred by his Lordship, and fed on 20 bushels of barley-meal, and 3 bushels of potatoes mixed with whey. Second prize, £5.

CLASS XVIII.—Pigs, of any breed, above 26 and under 52 weeks old.
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a pen of three 41 w old Bedfordshire pigs, bred by his Royal Highness, and fed on corn, meal, milk, and potatoes. Second prize, £5.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, a pen of three 45 w and 1 d old Colleshill pigs, bred by his Lordship, and fed on 48 bushels of barley-meal mixed with whey, and about 6 bushels of potatoes. First prize, £10: silver medal and gold medal.

EXTRA STOCK—PIGS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, a 45 w and 1 d old Colleshill pig, bred by his Lordship, and fed on 16 bushels of barley-meal mixed with whey, and 1 bushel of potatoes. Silver medal.

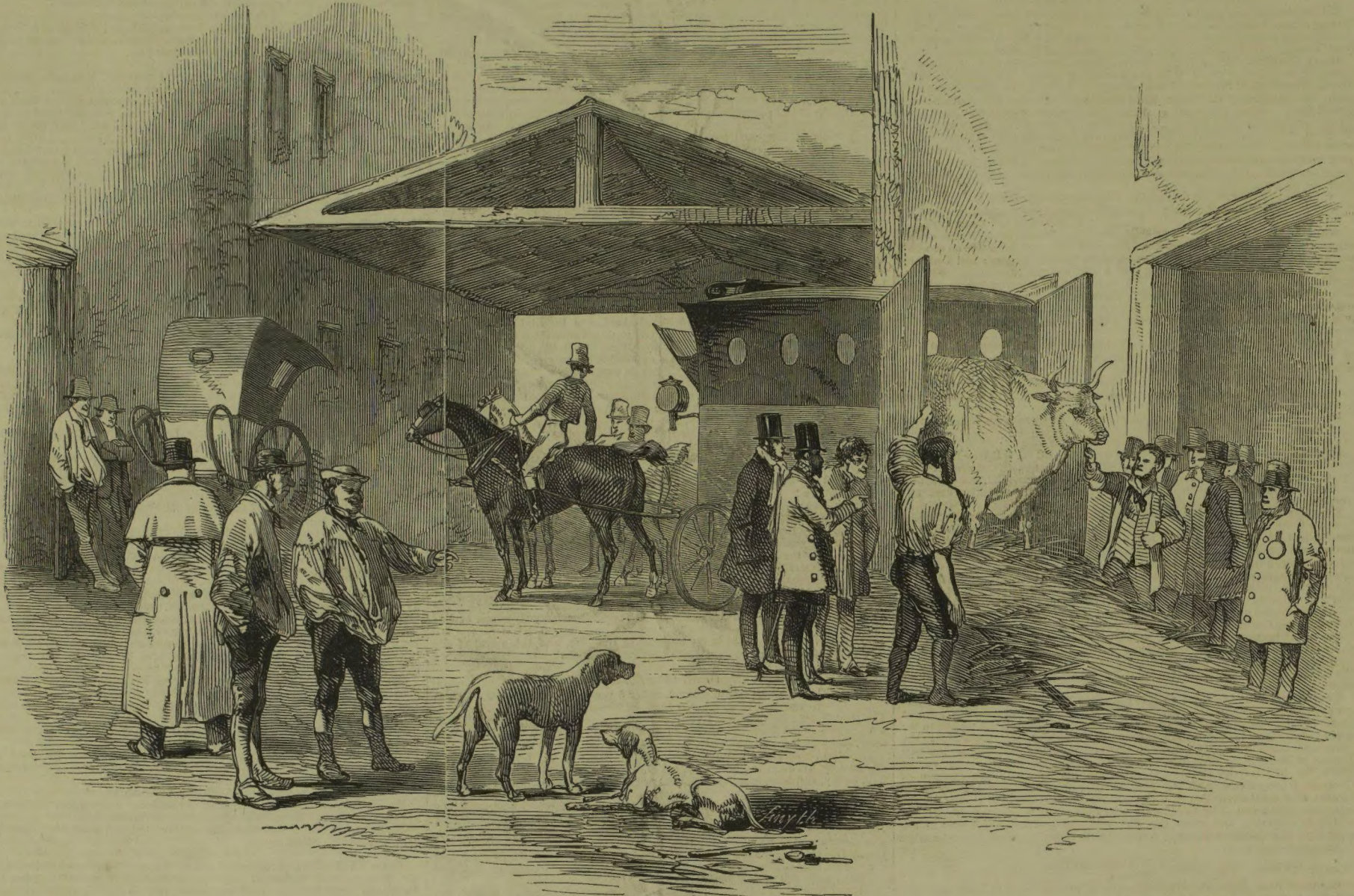
Mr. Edward Whitfield, of Soarsbrook, near Wanstead, Essex, a 28 w and 9 d old Essex and Suffolk pig, bred by himself, and fed on middlings, barley-meal, and milk. Highly commended.

The exhibition was opened to the public at an early hour on Wednesday morning; and, if the number of visitors who passed through the gates during the day may be considered any criterion, appears to have lost none of its popularity. The Duke of Richmond, president of the club, arrived at the Bazaar about 10 o'clock, and, together with several of the stewards who were in attendance, went round the yard minutely examining the various classes. General Wemyss, who has the honour to officiate as farm-steward to the Prince Consort, was also an early visitor. The demand for stock during the day was very dull, and few sales effected. Towards the evening, however, the trade brightened, and purchases were made more freely.

The following were among the principal lots sold:—The Earl of Warwick's Hereford ox, bred by Mr. John Thomas, of Choltry, near Leominster, was purchased for £70, by Mr. Minton, purveyor to her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, at Windsor. The Marquis of Exeter's Durham ox, bred by his Lordship, was bought by Mr. Goodwin, of Godstone. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Hereford ox (Class II.), bred by Mr. Thomas Roberts, was purchased for £55, by Mr. Budge, of Lambeth-walk. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Hereford ox (Class III.), also bred by Mr. Roberts, was sold to Messrs. Sharp and Hale, of High-street, Marylebone. Sir Charles Wake's Hereford ox, bred by Mr. J. S. Edwards, of Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow, was sold to Mr. Mann, of Croydun. Lord Southampton's Hereford ox (Class IV.), bred by Mr. William Child, was sold to Mr. Alder, of Esher. Mr. W. Goodale's Hereford steer, was purchased by Mr. Guerrier, of Islington. The Earl of Leicester's North Devon ox (Class V.), bred by his Lordship, was bought by Mr. Arnfield, purveyor to her Majesty, of Brook-street, Bond-street. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Highland Scot (Class VI.), bred by Mr. Campbell, commended by the judges, was purchased by Mr. Bannister, of Windsor.

Of the sheep and pigs very few were sold on Wednesday. The Earl of Radnor's stock of

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.



ARRIVAL OF FAT CATTLE AT THE BAZAAR.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



PRIZE CATTLE.

<p>38. The Earl of Warwick's 5y. 17d. old Hereford Ox. Second Class. First Prize: £30, and Silver Medal.</p> <p>71. Prince Albert's Highland Scot. Sixth Class. Commended.</p>	<p>20. Mr. Trinder's 4y. old Hereford Steer. First Class. First Prize: £20, and Silver Medal.</p> <p>98. Mr. Trinder's 3y. 10m. old Short-Horned Heifer. Seventh Class. First Prize: £10 and Silver Medal.</p>	<p>55. Lord Southampton's 3y. 10m. old Hereford Ox. Fourth Class. First Prize: £20, and Silver Medal.</p>
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BOUQUET DE GIBIER, OR
SPORTING NOSEGAY.

CADEAU FOR CHRISTMAS.

THIS very seasonable novelty originated with M. Soyer, "the Gastronomic Regenerator," of the Reform Club; and, like everything which emanates from his inventive brain, is distinguished by its taste and utility. This is, indeed, a picturesque mode of keeping game, so as to make them ornamental until they become useful—at table. The lovers of "still life" pictures cannot but admire this "Bouquet;" and it is not unworthy of our painters' attention. The several articles of game, &c., are secured between branches of laurel and other evergreens, set off with dried and coloured flowers, "everlastings," &c. The handsome specimen we have engraved bears the following, arranged in the order here denoted:

2 GOLDEN PLOVERS.
LEVERET.
WILD DUCK. PHEASANT.
WILD RABBIT.
GROUSE. WIDGEON.
FRENCH ENGLISH
PARTRIDGE. PARTRIDGE.
WOODCOCK. TEAL.
2 SNIPES.
2 LARKS.

The brilliancy of the plovers and of the pheasant; and the brightness of the wild duck; backed by the sombre green; and the whole variegated and relieved with multi-coloured flowers; is really very effective.

Not many days since, M. Soyer presented one of his *Bouquets de Gibier* to Viscount Melbourne, at Brocket Hall; when his Lordship admired the novelty exceedingly, as did also, the noble party on a visit at Brocket.

Another *bouquet* has been presented by M. Soyer to a lady of high fashion and beauty, if we may judge from the triplet which accompanied the offering:—

MADAM,
Flora having forsaken her flowers,
I quickly embraced the sport of swift
Diana
To dedicate and present this bouquet to
Venus.

Count d'Orsay, the *arbitre elegantiarum* of our day, on the *Bouquet* being submitted to him, admired the artistical design, and suggested that Landseer would appreciate its novelty, adding:—"What a beautiful trophy it would make for a side-board or a dining-room!"

The *Bouquet*, we angur, will be popular in the approaching Christmas season; and, though there is a musty old proverb about "looking at a gift-horse," the above novelty will, surely, throw the old-fashioned baskets into the shade, by presenting much that is agreeable to the eye, with the proximate association of another sense of enjoyment.

OPENING OF THE BURY
AND IPSWICH RAILWAY.

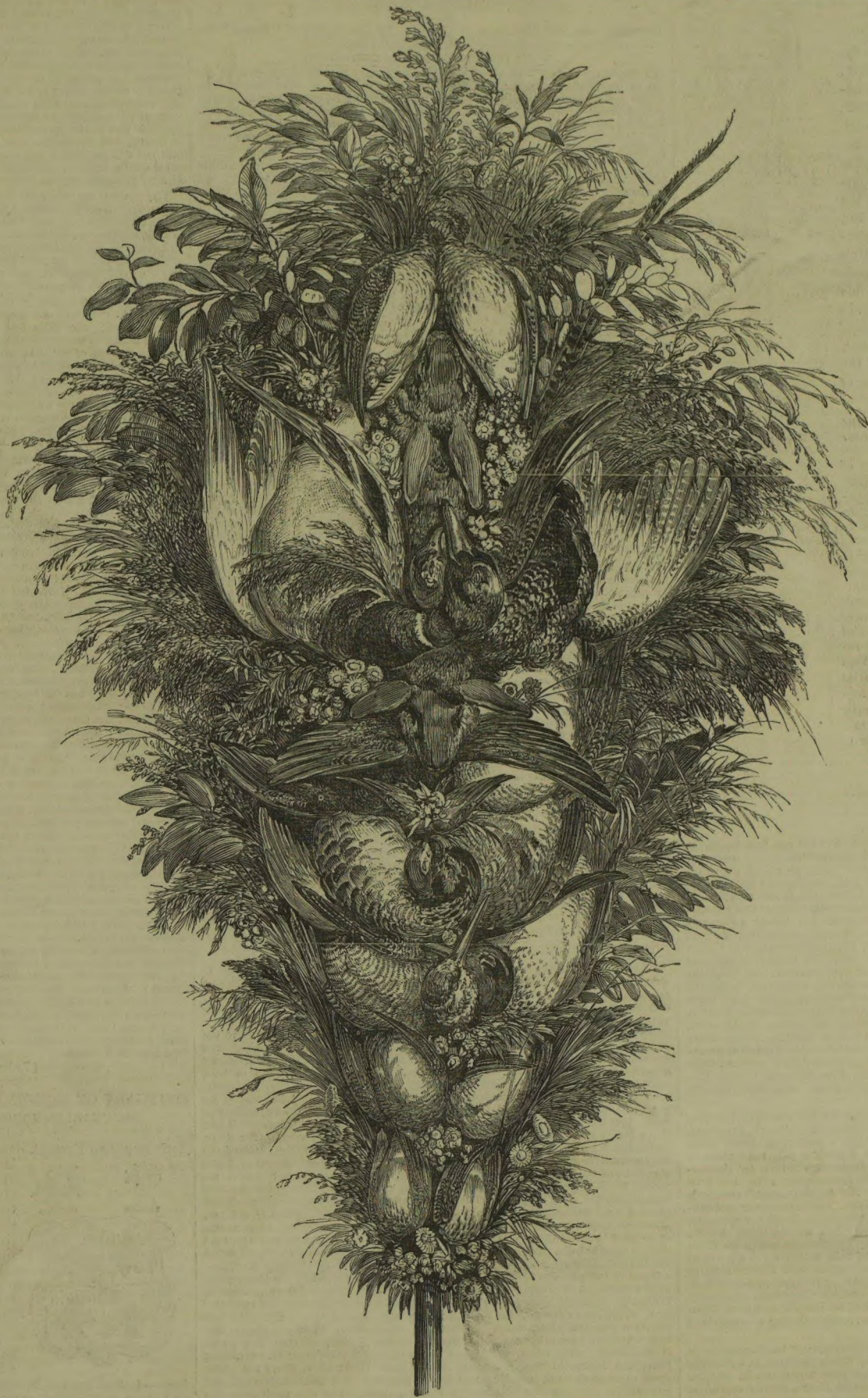
By this new line of Railway, the two capitals of the county of Suffolk have been united; an event of such local importance and interest as to be celebrated with great enthusiasm, on Monday last. Such festivals, by the way, have an absorbing attraction; for, it is impossible to witness such a scene—the commemoration of so great a stride in inventive skill and high convenience—without believing that countless benefits must be dated from this period; and, to borrow an after-dinner-speech phrase, that it presents "an important era in civilization."

The preparations for the event of Monday last were well arranged. At seventeen minutes before one o'clock, a train consisting of twenty carriages, including two elegant saloons, containing the Directors, Acting Engineer and Contractor, Secretary, and other officers of the Company, with between 300 and 400

persons, left the station at Ipswich, drawn by two engines, and proceeded on their way to Bury. The journey was made without the slightest adverse circumstance, and the reception of the train along the line was most enthusiastic.

At Bury, the Corporation had provided for a suitable reception of the welcome

time they had moved nearly two millions of cubic yards of earth, had built more than 100 bridges and culverts, many of formidable dimensions. The line appears to have been opened for goods somewhat earlier than was expected; the line is expected to be opened for passengers on the 28th instant.



BOUQUET OF GAME.

guests. The Mayor and Council had invited the inhabitants to join them in procession; and between one and two o'clock nearly all the body, with the maces and insignia of office, followed by a large number of the principal townsmen, proceeded, with a band of music, and flags flying, to the Station, and took their places on the temporary platform erected on the Ipswich side of the viaduct. (See the Engraving.) About half-past two, the signal whistle was heard, when a loud shout was raised by the thousands who, in spite of the unfavourable state of the weather, had assembled; and the strangers were most cordially cheered on alighting.

Earl Jermyn, member for the borough, was one of the first to meet the Chairman and Directors, who were accompanied by Mr. Bennet, M.P. for this division of the county, the Mayor of Ipswich (G. G. Sampson, Esq.), and the Recorder of Bury, with many of the principal people of Ipswich and the intervening places. The procession of the united towns passed up the Northgate street to the Angel Inn, where, after mutual congratulations, they separated to prepare for the entertainment provided by the Directors' liberality.

At half-past four, nearly 300 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Concert-room, with the choicest wines. The room was hung with banners—that behind the chair being inscribed "Success to Agriculture and Commerce—Ipswich and Bury Railway;" and that opposite, "Success to Cobbold and the Directors of the Ipswich and Bury Railway." The Royal arms, and those of the borough and the borough members, were displayed in other parts of the room. An excellent band in the gallery played appropriate airs during the evening, with vocal accompaniments *à la Jullien*.

The chair was taken by John Chevalier Cobbold, Esq., the Chairman of the Board of Directors, supported on his right by the Mayor of Bury and the Recorder, and on his left by Phillip Bennet, junior, Esq., M.P., and the Mayor of Ipswich. Colonel Barlow, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, officiated as Vice-President.

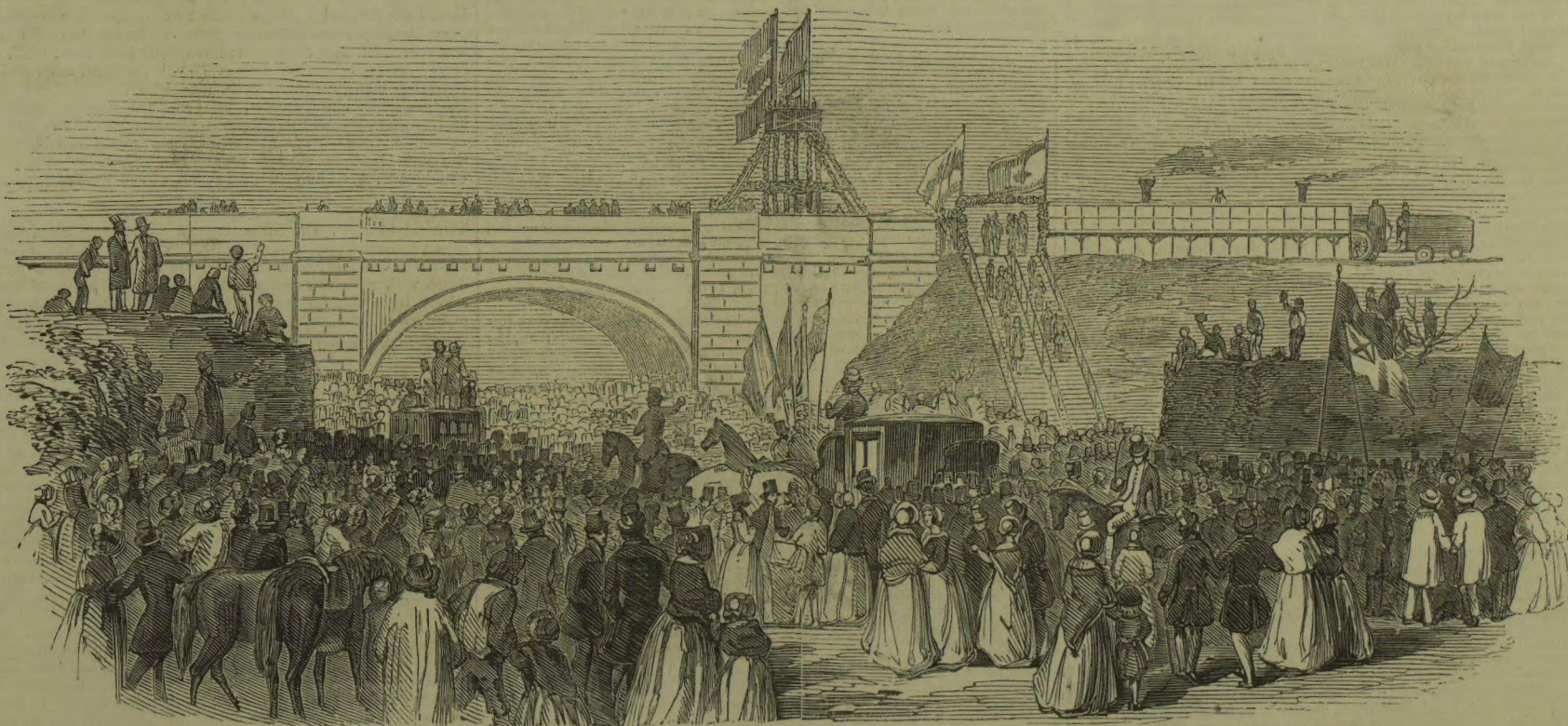
After dinner, the Chairman proposed the health of her Majesty, adding that the Queen was the greatest patroness of railways that ever lived; and he next remarked that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had followed the good example set him by our most gracious Queen in becoming a great railway traveller.

We have not space to enumerate the toasts, and can only notice a few points of the speeches. The Rev. T. Anderson, in replying to the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant and Magistracy of Suffolk," acknowledged that when this railroad was first projected, he for one anticipated it would be a fruitful source of crime; but he had been agreeably disappointed; and he must say that he did not think a similar number of men had ever been gathered together who had done less mischief than the operatives on this line. (Loud cheers.) He thought this fact was highly creditable both to them and also to their superiors.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Gardon, the Recorder of Bury, in thanking the company for drinking "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of that ancient borough," said: He was informed that, on that day week, when their railway was first opened for the carriage of merchandise, the waggons came laden with treasures—treasures from the coal-mines of the North. (Loud cheers.) He was told also that on that same day the price of that commodity fell in this town some ten or fifteen per cent. (Loud cheering.)

The health of the worthy Chairman was drunk with enthusiasm, and after a variety of other toasts had been duly honoured, at a little after nine the Chairman and visitors retired, and about a quarter before ten they re-entered their carriages, amidst a display of fire-works from the musicians' carriage, and the band playing; and all reached home in safety before midnight.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Bruff, the resident engineer, stated that although the distance in point of mileage was but small, the difficulties of the line had been great. They had heard of a tunnel they would never get through, and of a bog they would never surmount; yet here they were at Bury within little short of a year. (Loud cheers.) In that



OPENING OF THE BURY AND IPSWICH RAILWAY.—THE BURY STATION.

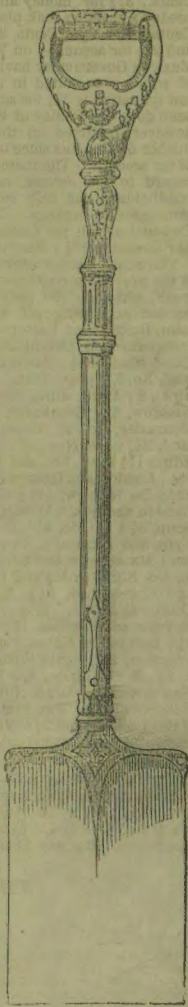
THE ROYAL VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.

On Thursday afternoon, subsequent to the return of the Royal party from Petworth, they proceeded to a part of the grounds adjoining Arundel Castle, called the Small Park, where her Majesty and Prince Albert each planted a young oak tree, with all the ceremonial customary on such occasions. Two ornamental spades had been provided for the purpose, by the noble owner of the Castle; the embellished implements being designed by Mr. G. Morant, of New Bond-street, and manufactured by Messrs. Rodgers and Son, her Majesty's cutlers, of Sheffield. The blade of each spade is of highly polished steel; the handle is of fine old English walnut-tree, inlaid with holly, in the form of the Royal Crown, with branches of the oak and olive trees upon the front; and, on the reverse, "V.R." Both spades are of the same design, and are beautiful specimens of British manufacture.

The following characteristic anecdote of one of the illustrious visitors has been communicated to us on good authority.

On Friday evening, at dinner, the Duke of Wellington was observed to be deeply absorbed in thought; when, in a sort of half tone, apparently soliloquising, his Grace was heard to remark: "I wonder how Waller managed to get into the town?" The veteran hero was overheard by the Rev. Mr. Hart, the Vicar of Arundel, who replied, "Round by Swanbourne Lake, your Grace." The Duke recovering himself, evidently surprised, replied hastily, "Thank you, thank you;" but then relapsed, evidently "fighting the battle o'er again" in his own mind. (The Duke referred to the sudden re-taking of Arundel by Sir William Waller, from Lord Hopton, in the Civil War between Charles I. and his Parliament.)

Among the incidents of the Visit, we may mention the publication of a pair of correct lithographic views of the town and castle of Arundel, by Messrs. Mitchell.



MUSIC.

There have been divers Concerts during the week, but not one has presented any novelties requiring special notice. At the Mechanics' Institution has been given the annual Concert, and another has taken place at the City Lecture Theatre in Milton-street. Mr. Wilson, at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday and Friday, has attracted the lovers of pure Scotch melody. The attendances at Allcroft's Promenade Concerts, at the Lyceum, have been deservedly great. They terminate on Tuesday night with the Director's benefit, who will deliver a Farewell Address. He has been spirited in his engagements, having secured the services of the Misses Williams, the clever Turner family, and the unrivalled Sax Horn players, the Distina, who had the honour to play before her Majesty at Arundel Castle, who was pleased to express her delight at their abilities. On Thursday last, there was a Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Mr. H. B. Richards, at which the leading native singers were engaged. Last night (Friday), Handel's "Messiah" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, with Madame Caradori Allan, Miss M. B. Hawes, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Phillips, as principal vocalists. At Drury-lane Theatre, Balfe's Opera of "The Bondman," with Mr. Bunn's libretto, founded on the French drama of the "Chevalier de St. Georges," was to have been produced, but we must defer our notice until the ensuing week. Miss Romer, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Mrs. Hughes, Messrs. Harrison, Rafter, Weiss, Harley, S. Jones, &c., were included in the casts.

This evening (Saturday) will be the first meeting for the season of the Glee Club, established in 1787, held at the Crown and Anchor, Sir F. Booth, President. On Monday, Mr. J. Howe and Mr. F. Cuisset will give a concert at Crosby Hall; and the fourth Concert of the Society of British Musicians will take place at Erat's Rooms, in Berners-street. The Ethiopian Serenaders return for the season to St. James's Theatre, on the off nights of the French plays; the first concert will be on Tuesday next. Loder's opera of "The Night Dancers" continues its triumphant career at the Princess's Theatre. Mlle. Nau is to appear in January, and Mr. Maddox has accepted operas from two other English composers. Madame Bishop's engagement with Mr. Bunn terminates on the 23rd. On the 29th she sings at the Beaumont Institution, and on the 30th she leaves for Cheltenham and Gloucester, for four concerts. From that period up to April next Madame Bishop has not a day disengaged, having signed with various country professors, musical societies, and theatrical managers. Arrangements have been made for Madame Bishop to sing in entire operas, such as "The Maid of Artois," "Anna Bolena," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia," &c., at the Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and Edinburgh theatres; besides singing at concerts at Oxford, Cambridge, Brighton, Leamington, &c.

We learn from Paris that Berlioz's dramatic ode symphony, "La Damnation de Faust," has been produced with great success at the Opera Comique, at a Morning Concert, on Sunday last. The declaimed recitatives were found heavy, but the choruses, particularly a religious one, and a Hungarian March, excited rapturous applause. The "Danse des Sylphes," a lovely air for the tenor, sung by Roger, and a trio between Mlle. Duhot-Mallard, Herman Leon, and Roger, were also much admired. The work lasted three hours. There was a full rehearsal of Rossini's *posticcio*, "Robert Bruce," on Monday last, at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, and it was supposed that it would have been produced last night (Friday); but, as the part assigned to Ponchar, jun., had been given to M. Paulin, another delay was anticipated. Gardoni's affair is before the legal tribunals. M. Leon Pilet, in addition to the £2000 fine, demanding additional damages for the breach of contract. Mademoiselle Plunkett had quitted Paris for three months leave of absence at the Turin Theatre. On Monday night last, a benefit was given at the Theatre Italien, on behalf of the sufferers by the Loire inundation, Grisi and Mario singing in Rossini's "Stabat," and David's "Desert" symphony being executed. On Wednesday, at the Queen's desire, Donizetti's "Elisio" was given before the Court, with Madame Persiani, Mario, and Ronconi. It is reported in the Paris papers that Liszt has married a young Hungarian lady. The new opera by Mr. Charles Eckhart, "William of Orange," was quite successful at Berlin, where Madame Viardot Garcia had created a great sensation in *Norma*, and a niece of the famous Madame Fodor, Signora Fodor, had made a successful *début* in *Lucia*. A scene of great disorder took place at Toulouse lately, in consequence of the refusal of an Alsatian soldier to allow himself to be disarmed by the mob, in the riot scene in "Misanthrope." He resisted the attempt of the rioters most intently, not understanding the explanations given to him, that there was no military disgrace in a theatrical defeat. It was with great difficulty that he was removed from the stage. At the late musical Festival in Vienna, when Mendelssohn's "Paul" was performed, the forces were thus divided:—Sopranos, 220; altos, 160; tenors, 160; basses, 160. Band: First violins, 60; second ditto, 60; violas, 48; violoncelli, 41; double basses, 25; flutes, 12; hautbois, 12; clarinets, 12; bassoons, 12; contra-fagotti, 2; horns, 12; trumpets, 8; trombones, ophicleides, &c., 12; drums, 4 pairs; solo singers, 4; directors of chorus, 2; conductor, 1. Total, 1,027. Mlle. Mayer was the soprano; Mlle. Betty Burg, from Leipzig, the contralto; Lutz the tenor, and Standigl the basso. A Concert was lately given in Vienna, the performers at which were entirely Englishmen, namely, Mr. Streather, the harpist, a pupil of Parish Alvars; a Mr. T. Gregg, a basso, a pupil of Staudigl; and Mr. Pratten, the flute player. M. Mortier de Fontaine, a Parisian pianist, had also given a Concert in Vienna. Mme. Schuman, better known as Clara Wieck, the greatest of German pianists, was daily expected in the Austrian capital; as also Litolf, the English pianist, who created such a sensation in Berlin last year; and Charles Mayer, the pianist, from St. Petersburg. Beethoven's No. 9 Choral Symphony was to open the first Viennese Philharmonic Concert. Yanza, Durst, Heisler, and Schlesinger had begun their Quartet Concerts. The Mayreder quartet party played at Prince Czartoryski's. "Gutenbergs," the new German opera, by Ferdinand Fuchs, the quartet writer, had been successfully produced at the An der Wien Theatre, thanks to the fine singing of Standigl.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS TO THE POOR OF WINDSOR.—The overseers of Windsor have received a communication from the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Domestic chaplain to the Queen, that her Majesty graciously intends to place in the hands of the parochial authorities of Windsor, the sum of £250, to be distributed amongst the needy and distressed parishioners, on New Year's Day, in meat, bread, coals and blankets.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COBDEN.—Another testimonial is intended to be presented to Mr. Cobden, in acknowledgment of his eminent services in the cause of Free-Trade. This tribute of respect will emanate from the numerous and respectable body of commercial travellers, representing most of the leading mercantile houses in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Nottingham, &c. The subscriptions, though not large, are expected to amount to a sum large enough to purchase a piece of plate worthy of Mr. Cobden's acceptance, and of being handed down as an heir-loom in his family.

LITERATURE.

LUCRETIA; OR, THE CHILDREN OF NIGHT. By the Author of "Rienzi," &c. 3 vols. Saunders and Odey.

(Continued from page 362.)

We must now turn to the heroine of this powerfully written story, who, at the age of seven, startled her uncle, Sir Miles, by a temper so vehement, so self-willed and imperious, so obstinately bent upon attaining its object, so indifferently contemptuous of warning, reproof, coaxing, or punishment, that her governess gave her up in despair. The management of this unmanageable child interested Sir Miles; she won his affection, and there was much in her external gifts which justified the predilection of the haughty man:

"As a child she was beautiful, and, perhaps, from her very imperfections of temper, her beauty had that air of distinction which the love of command is apt to confer. If Sir Miles was with his friends when Lucretia swept into the room, he was pleased to hear them call her their little 'princess,' and pleased yet more at a certain dignified tranquillity with which she received their caresses or their toys, and which he regarded as the sign of a superior mind: nor was it long, indeed, before what we call a superior mind developed itself in the young Lucretia. All children are quick till they are set methodically to study; but Lucretia's quickness defied even that numbing ordeal, by which half of us are rendered dunces. Rapidity and precision in all the tasks set to her—in the comprehension of all the explanations given to her questions, evinced singular powers of readiness and reasoning. As she grew older, she became more reserved and thoughtful. Seeing but few children of her own age, and mixing intimately with none, her mind was debased from the usual objects which distract the vivacity, the restless and wondrous observation of childhood."

From the time of Olivier Dalibard's establishment at Laughton, there was a visible change in Lucretia:

"The irregular vehemence of her temper gradually subsided, and was replaced by an habitual self-command, which rendered the rare deviations from it more effective and imposing. Her pride changed its character wholly and permanently; no word, no look of scorn to the low-born and the poor escaped her. The masculine studies which her erudite tutor opened to a grasping and inquisitive mind, elevated her very errors above the petty distinctions of class. She imbibed earnestly what Dalibard assumed or felt—the more dangerous pride of the fallen angel—and set up the intellect as a deity. All belonging to the mere study of mind charmed and enchained her; but, active and practical in her very reveries, if she brooded, it was to scheme, to plot, to weave web and mesh, and to smile in haughty triumph at her own ingenuity and daring. The first lesson of mere worldly wisdom teaches us to command temper; it was worldly wisdom that made the once impetuous girl calm, tranquil, and serene."

We then see how the "Provençal," by taking more than common pains with his young pupil, plunged her mind amidst that profound corruption which belongs only to intellect cultivated in scorn of good, and in suppression of heart. He watched the age when the passions ripen; and he grasped at the fruit which his training sought to mature. Dalibard's aim was to encourage a dark desire for the forbidden: this, Lucretia, with the quickness of her sex, detected; she started not at the danger; but, "prond of her mastery over herself, she rather triumphed in luring on into weakness this master-intelligence, which had lighted up her own,—to see her slave in her teacher—to despise or to pity him whom she had first contemplated with awe." She had now attained the age when woman is curious to know and to sound her power; she not only inflamed Dalibard's cupidity and ambition, but, strange to say, she touched his heart.

We pass over a delightful interior scene, drawn in the author's best manner, full of nice detail, and characteristic colouring: it is too long for extract, so that we must be content with the common-sense of its introduction:

"We may now enter the drawing-room at Laughton, in which were already assembled several of the families residing in the more immediate neighbourhood, and who sociably dropped in to chat around the national tea-table, play a rubber at whist, or make up, by the help of two or three children and two or three grandpapas, a merry country dance. For, in that happy day, people were much more sociable than they are now, in the houses of our rural Thames. Our country seats became bustling and animated after the Birthday; many even of the more important families resided, indeed, all the year round on their estates: the Continent was closed to us. The fastidious exclusiveness which comes from habitual residence in cities had not made that demarcation in castes and in talk, between neighbour and neighbour, which exists now. Our squire were less educated, less refined, but more hospitable and unassuming. In a word, there was what does not exist now, except in some districts remote from London, a rural society for those who sought it."

The full-length portrait of Lucretia, must not, however, be omitted:

"Lucretia Clavering was tall—tall beyond what is admitted to be tall in woman; but in her height there was nothing either awkward or masculine—a figure more perfect never served for model to a sculptor. The dress at that day, unbecoming as we now deem it, was not to her—at least, on the whole—disadvantageous. The short waist gave greater sweep to her majestic length of limb, while the classic thinness of the drapery betrayed the exact proportion and the exquisite contour. The arms then were worn bare almost to the shoulder, and Lucretia's arms were not more faultless in shape than dazzling in their snowy colour—the stately neck, the falling shoulders, the firm, slight, yet rounded bust—all would have charmed equally the artist and the sensualist. Fortunately, the sole defect of her form was not apparent at a distance; that defect was in the hand; it had not the usual faults of female youthfulness—the superfluity of flesh, the too rosy healthfulness of colour; on the contrary, it was small and thin; but it was, nevertheless, more the hand of a man than a woman; the shape had a man's nervous distinctness, the veins swelled like sinews, the joints of the fingers were marked and prominent. In that hand, it almost seemed as if the iron force of the character betrayed itself. Was her face handsome? was it repelling? Strange that in feature it had pretensions to the highest order of beauty, and yet, even that experienced connoisseur in female charms was almost puzzled what sentence to pronounce. The hair, as was the fashion of the day, clustered in profuse curls over the forehead, but could not conceal a slight line or wrinkle between the brows; and this line, rare in women at any age, rare even in men at hers, gave an expression at once of thought and sternness to the whole face. The eyebrows themselves were straight, and not strongly marked—a shade or two perhaps too light, a fault still more apparent in the lashes; the eyes were large, full, and, though bright, astonishingly calm and deep, at least in ordinary moments; yet, withal, they wanted the charm of that steadfast and open look, which goes at once to the heart, and invites its trust; their expression was rather vague and abstracted. She usually looked aside while she spoke, and this, with some appears but shyness, in one so self-collected, had an air of falsehood. But when, at times, if earnest, and bent rather on examining those she addressed than guarding herself from penetration, she fixed those eyes upon you with sudden and direct scrutiny, the gaze impressed you powerfully, and haunted you with a strange spell. The eye itself was of a peculiar and displeasing colour—not blue, nor grey, nor black, nor hazel, but rather of that cat-like green, which is drowsy in the light, and vivid in the shade. The profile was purely Greek, and so seen, Lucretia's beauty seemed inconceivable; but in front face, and still more when inclined between the two, all the features took a sharpness, that, however regular, had something chilling and severe; the month was small, but the lips were thin and pale, and had an expression of effort and contraction, which added to the distrust that her sidelong glance was calculated to inspire. The teeth were dazzlingly white, but sharp and thin, and the eye-teeth were much longer than the rest. The complexion was pale, but without much delicacy; the paleness seemed not natural to it, but rather that hue which study and late vigils give to men; so that she wanted the freshness and bloom of youth, and looked older than she was—an effect confirmed by an absence of roundness in the cheek, not noticeable in the profile, but rendering the front face somewhat harsh as well as sharp. In a word, the face and the figure were not in harmony; the figure prevented you from pronouncing her to be masculine—the face took from the figure the charm of femininity. It was the head of the young Augustus upon the form of Agrippina. One touch more, and we close a description, which already perhaps the reader may consider trivially minute. If you had placed before the mouth, and lower part of the face a mask or bandage, the whole character of the upper face would have changed at once; the eye lost its glittering falseness, the brow its sinister contraction; you would at once have pronounced the face not only beautiful, but sweet and womanly. Take that bandage suddenly away, and the change would have startled you, and startled you the more, because you could detect no sufficient defect or disproportion in the lower part of the countenance to explain it. It was as if the mouth was the key to the whole: the key nothing without the text, the text uncomprehended without the key. Such, then, was Lucretia Clavering in outward appearance, at the age of twenty—striking to the most careless eye—interesting and perplexing the student in that dark language, never yet deciphered—the human countenance."

Lucretia's passion for Malinwaring frustrates Sir Miles's hope of marrying her to her cousin Vernon, and thus mixing again the blood of their race. Then, the perplexity thickens by Dalibard discovering to Sir Miles the love of Malinwaring for Lucretia; the land-agent's son is dismissed; and Vernon's suit is pressed by Sir Miles, but deferred by his being put upon the ordeal of absence. Meanwhile Lucretia's correspondence with Malinwaring is kept up: the letters are hidden in an oak in the park, which Gabriel, at the instigation of Dalibard, discovers: he finds one of Lucretia's *billets* in the presence of Sir Miles, which the old Baronet secures, and his reading of it calls forth two most intensely written pages on this "Household Treason":

"He was long before he had courage to read the letter, though he little foreboded all the shock that it would give him. It was the first letter not destined to himself, of which he had ever broken the seal. Even that recollection made the honourable old man pause; but his duty was plain and evident, as head of the house, and guardian to his niece. Thrice he wiped his spectacles; still they were dim, still the tears would come. He rose tremblingly, walked to the window, and saw the stately deer grouped in the distance, saw the church spire, that rose above the burial-vault of his ancestors, and his heart sunk deeper and deeper, as he muttered, 'Vain pride! pride!' Then he crept to the door, and locked it, and at last, seating himself firmly, as a wounded man to some terrible operation, he read the letter. Heaven support thee, old man! thou hast to pass through the bitter trial which honour and affection can undergo—household treason! When the wife lifts high the blushing front, and brazen out her guilt; when the child, with loud voice, throws off all control, and makes boast of disobedience, man revolts at the audacity; his spirit arms against his wrong; its face, at least, is bare; the blow, if sacrilegious, is direct. But, when mild words and soft kisses conceal the worst foe fate can arm—when amidst the confidence of the heart starts up the form of Perfidy—when out from the reptile swells the fiend in its terror—when the breast on which man leaned for comfort has taken counsel to deceive him—when he learns that, day after day, the life entwined with his

own has been a lie and a stage-mime, he feels not the softness of grief, nor the absorption of rage; it is mightier than grief, and more withering than rage; it is a horror that appals. The heart does not bleed; the tears do not flow, as in woes to which humanity is commonly subjected; it is as if something out of the course of nature had taken place; something monstrous and out of all thought and forewarning; for the domestic traitor is a being apart from the orbit of criminals; the felon has no fear of his innocent children; with a price on his head, he lays it in safety on the bosom of his wife. In his home, the ablest man, the most subtle and suspecting, can be as much a dupe as the simplest. Were it not so as the rule, and the exceptions most rare, this world were the riot of a hell! And therefore it is that to the household perfidy, in all lands, in all ages, God's curse seems to cleave, and to God's curse men abandon it: he does not honour it by hate, still less will he lighten and share the guilt by descending to revenge. He turns aside with a sickness and loathing, and leaves Nature to purify from the earth the ghastly phenomenon she abhors."

The shock is too much for the aged Baronet to bear; he escapes from a home where the charm is broken—where Distrust looks askant from the Lares; he posts off to London, taking with him his dogs and his old valet. Meanwhile, Lucretia is at Southampton; an attorney, by desire of Sir Miles, requests her not to return to Laughton. The Baronet now revises his will, altogether altering the disposition of his property; he invites a party of his friends to a feast worthy of old; Sir Miles was the most jovial of all, and went to bed seemingly as steady and sober as if he had supped with Diogenes.

"The next morning, when the servant (who slept in the same room) awoke, to his surprise, the glare of a candle streamed on his eyes; he rubbed them; could he see right?—Sir Miles was seated at the table—he must have got up, and lighted a candle to write—noiselessly, indeed. The servant looked and looked, and the stillness of Sir Miles awed him; he was seated on an arm chair, leaning back. As awe succeeded to suspicion, he sprang up, approached his master, took his hand; it was cold, and fell heavily from his clasp—Sir Miles must have been dead for hours. The pen lay on the ground, where it had dropped from his hand; the letter on the table was scarcely commenced; the words ran thus:—'Lucretia,—You will return no more to my house. You are free as if I were dead; but I shall be just. Would that I had been so to your mother—to your sister! But I am old now, as you say, and—'

Lucretia is left with a portion of £10,000; her half-sister Susan has the same; and Laughton is demised to Vernon, on condition of his assuming the family name of St. John, with remainder, in case of failure of issue, first to the children of Susan Mivers, if any; and secondly to those of his once favourite niece, her half-sister Lucretia.

A few pages onward we find, as a relief to its somewhat gloomy precursor, the following cheerful sketch of metropolitan life:—

"November reigns in London. And 're' 'na' seems scarcely a metaphysical expression as applied to the sullen, absolute sway, which that dreary month—(first in the dynasty of Winter)—spreads over the passive, dejected city. Elsewhere, in England, November is no such gloomy grim fellow as he is described. Over the brown glebes and changed woods in the country, his face still looks contemplative and mild, and he has soft smiles, too, at times—lighting up his taxed vassals, the groves—gleaming where the leaves still cling to the boughs—and reflected in dimples from the waves which still glide free from his chains. But as a conqueror, who makes his home in the capital, weighs down with hard policy the mutinous citizens, long ere his iron influence is felt in the province, so the first tyrant of Winter has only rigour and frowns for London. The very aspect of the wayfarers has the look of men newly enslaved; cloaked and muffled, they steal to and fro through the dismal fogs. Even the children creep timidly through the streets; the carriages go cautiously and hearse-like along; daylight is dim and obscure; the town is not filled, nor the brisk mirth of Christmas commenced; the unsocial shadows flit amidst the mist, like men on the eve of a fatal conspiracy. Each other month in London has its charms for the experienced. Even from August to October, when The Season lies dormant, and Fashion forbids her sons to be seen within hearing of Bow, the true lover of London finds pleasure still at hand if he search for her duly; the early walks through the parks and green Kensington Gardens, which now change their character of resort, and seem rural and countrylike, but yet with more life than the country; for on the benches beneath the trees, and along the sward and up the malls, are living beings enough to interest the eye and divert the thoughts, if you are a guesser into character, and amateur of the human face; fresh nursery-maid and playful children, and the old shabby-genteel buttoned-up officer, musing on half-pay, as he sits alone in some alcove of Kenna, or leans pensively over the rail of the vacant ring; and early tradesman, or clerk from the suburban lodging, trudging to his brisk business, for business never ceases in London; then at noon, what delight, to escape to the banks at Putney or Richmond—the row up the river—the fishing-punt—the ease at your inn till dark!—or, if this tempt not, still, Autumn shines clear and calm over the roofs, where the smoke has a holiday; and how clean gleam the vistas through the tranquillised thoroughfares, and as you saunter along, you have all London to yourself, Andrew Selkirk, but with the mart of the world for your desert! And when October comes on, it has one characteristic of spring, life usually returns to the city; you see the shops bustling up, trade flowing back; as birds scent the April, so the children of commerce plume their wings, and prepare for the first slack returns of the season. But November!—strange the taste, stout the lungs, grief-defying the heart, of the visitor who finds charms and joy in a London November."

[To be concluded next week.]

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES GOULD MORGAN, BART., OF TREDEGAR, COUNTY MONMOUTH.

This respected Baronet, one of the most influential and opulent in England, died at his seat, Tredegar Park, on the 5th inst., in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was son of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Gould, an eminent civilian, Judge Advocate and Judge Martial of the Forces, who married Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Ruperra, county Glamorgan, and assumed, in conformity with the testamentary injunction of his brother-in-law, John Morgan, Esq., the surname and arms of Morgan, of Tredegar.

Sir Charles married Mary Margaret, daughter of Captain George Stoney, R.N., and by her, who died 24th March, 1807, leaves surviving issue—1. Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, the present Baronet, and other children, of whom the eldest daughter, Maria Margaret, is wife of General Milman; and the second, Charlotte Georgiana, widow of George, third Lord Rodney.

The family of Morgan of Tredegar is of ancient Cambrian lineage. At a very early period, its immediate ancestor, Llewelyn ap Ivor, Lord of St. Clears, acquired the broad lands of Tredegar by marriage with Angharad, daughter and co-heir of Sir Morgan Meredith.

LADY EMMA PENNANT.

HER Ladyship, who died on the 2nd inst., at her residence, Queen's-park, Brighton, was fourth daughter of the late Earl of Cardigan. She was born 13th Sept., 1804; and married, 10th Oct., 1827, David Pennant, Esq. (only son and heir of David Pennant, Esq., of Downing and Bychton, county Flint), by whom, who died in 1835, her Ladyship leaves an only child, Louisa, heiress of the ancient family of Pennant, of Downing, married to Viscount Fielding, son of the Earl of Denbigh. Of Lady Emma Pennant's sisters, the second, Harriet Georgiana, was the late Countess Howe; the fourth, Mary, is wife of the Earl of Chichester; and the youngest, Anne, of the Earl of Lucan.

BISHOP SCOTT.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Scott, Roman Catholic Bishop, died at his residence, Greenock, on the 4th inst. This excellent prelate was well-known in Glasgow, where he officiated for a lengthened period; and his death will, no doubt, cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and admirers, by whom he was esteemed for his unostentatious gentlemanly manners, and for the zeal he at all times manifested for the spiritual interests of those of his own persuasion.

WARNER OTTLEY, ESQ.

DIED, on the 8th instant, at his town residence, in the seventy-second year of his age, Warner Ottley, Esq., of York-terrace, Regent's-park, and Stanwell House, Middlesex. At an early age, he commanded a company of Rangers in St. Vincent, West Indies, during the Carib Insurrection, and distinguished himself at the Storming of Dorsetshire Hill and the Vigil. During that period, two incidents occurred which may not be out of place in this memoir. A child of one of the Carib Chiefs had been made a prisoner by the company under the command of Mr. Ottley. Upon being brought before him, he ordered it to be taken to his own tent, and showed it such attention, that when an opportunity presented itself for sending the child back, it could hardly be prevailed upon to leave him. On another occasion, a coloured servant of his brother proved the regard he had for him by placing himself before him when he perceived his life in imminent danger, and absolutely receiving a shot destined for his breast! The wound was, happily, not mortal.

For some years Mr. Ottley was a member of her Majesty's Council, in

FINE ARTS.

THE LILY AND THE ROSE. Drawn by KENNY MEADOWS. Engraved by HENRY ROBINSON. Published by Hogarth, Haymarket.

Numerous as are the fond imaginings of the pencil of Kenny Meadows, which have, from time to time, appeared in our pages, we are persuaded that, for originality of design, novelty of treatment, and artistic character, "The Lily and the Rose" must take precedence.

The original is an exquisitely-engraved Print, measuring 13 inches by 7 inches. The design of the artist is to typify two flowers, "the Lily and the Rose," by two varieties of "Beauty's ensign." The Rose is characterised or personified by a coy maiden, who is tempting a pair of bees with the nectareous chalice of a flower; whilst an epicurean butterfly is settling on her blooming cheek, thus aiding the delicacy of the floral incarnation; which is a specimen of prodigal or gushing beauty—"nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles"—such as poets and painters love to enshrine in their genius. The figure is in part concealed by a rose-bush, richly laden with large and beautiful flowers, a cluster of which is admirably relieved by the maiden's black hair. This portion of the design recalls a beautiful illustration in olden poetry:—

Of all flowers methinks a rose is the best;
It is the emblem of a maid:
For when the west winds court her gently,
How modestly she blows, and paints the sun

With her chaste blushes! When the north comes near her,
Rude and impatient then like chastity
She locks her beauties in her bud again,
And leaves him to base briars.

ROWLEY.

"The Lily," "the Queen of Flowers," is personified by a maiden of more intellectual expression than her companion—both equal but opposite beauties. The pensive cast of the features of the fairer sister is admirably contrasted with the playful air of the lower figure. The graceful form of the wreathed lily, too, is a most effective set-off to the contour of the fair form it encircles; and the bright flowers are relieved by the dark butterflies, or shine with winning lustre in the maiden's dark hair. The tint of the distance, too, is cleverly executed; and the group placed upon a delicately ruled ground, with the title-line, in letters of rich fancy, vignettied by a bright butterfly,—all combine to render this a most charming production, which will, ere long, grace the walls of many a drawing-room and boudoir. At this season of interchanging affections, the novelty before us is entitled to special notice. It is engraved in Mr. Robinson's best style; and the nice gradation of the several tints, the delicate finish of the features, and the effect of the lilies, bright as if produced by double printing, render this work a masterpiece of the engraver's skill.

The group reminds one of the pleasing lines of Cowper—the Goddess Flora loquitur:—

"Your's is," she said, "the nobler hue,
And your's the statelier mien;
And till a third surpasses you,
Let each be deemed a queen."

Thus sooth'd and reconcil'd, each seeks
The fairest British fair;
The seat of Empire is her cheeks,
They reign united there.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL ALMANACK. HUIST.—JULLIEN'S ALBUM FOR 1847. Jullien.

We noticed the illustrative and poetical attractions of the Almanack in last week's publication; but an additional article, referring to the musical beauties, is but just, in consideration of the distinguished talents that have been called into action by this novel production. There are six songs, composed by Balfe, Wallace, Hatton, Cronch, A. Lee, and a composer who assumes the name of Florimel. There will be little difference of opinion as to the merits of these songs—they are all above the average, and possess more or less melodious inspiration; but the popular one will be Wallace's "Lay of May," a lovely air in four flats, six-eight time, with a charming accompaniment. Mr. Hatton's graceful melody, "I then will breathe my vow," is nicely constructed, and well phrased.

M. Jullien's musical annual contains 30 vocal and 14 instrumental pieces, by composers of every grade, native and foreign, including the names of Balfe, Barret, Hatton, Roch-Albert (Jullien), Verdi, Donizetti, Koenig, Schira, Schulz, Rubini, Rossini, Duprez, Knight, Farmer, Helzel, &c., with poetry by F. W. N. Bayley, Fitzball, Albert Smith, Lake, D. Ryan, Linley, Hurrey, &c. The decorative portion of the Album is superb; there are two magnificent views of the interior of Covent Garden Theatre during the Bal Masqué, and during the Promenade Concerts. The portrait of Mlle. Flora Fabbri, in the pos of "La Castigliona," is well executed, but it is not a likeness of the Italian danseuse. The covers, title and dedication pages, from the pencil of J. Brandard, Esq., are gorgeous.

RAILWAY MEETING AT WINDSOR.—A meeting was held at Windsor, on Monday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the competing schemes for a railway communication from that town to London, *via* the Windsor, Staines, Richmond, and South Western Line, and the railway to connect Windsor with the Great Western at Slough. The meeting was very fully attended, and great excitement appeared to prevail on the subject. Amongst those present were the Hon. Henry Ashley, M.P., the Hon. Captain Fitzmaurice, M.P., Col. Reid, M.P., Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P., Colonel Challoner, Sir Robert Sidney, Captain Bulkeley, W. G. Hayter, Esq., M.P., C. S. Youles, Esq., &c. &c. A resolution was moved by Mr. J. Minton, in favour of the South Western scheme. He said he had the authority of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to state that they had no objection to offer to that line. An amendment was moved by Captain Bulkeley to the effect that the connecting line from Windsor to the Great Western would best accommodate the inhabitants. He accused the Government of having been bribed by the South Western Railway Company to favour their scheme by offering to contribute money towards the projected improvements. After a very animated discussion, the amendment in favour of the Great Western communication was declared to have been carried, and petitions to Parliament in accordance with it were agreed to.

AGITATION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—At the monthly meeting of the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, held on Tuesday, at 17, Old Bond-street, the question of the repeal of the malt tax was brought under the notice of the committee, when a resolution was adopted that a meeting of that body should be summoned for the 12th of January next, to take the subject into consideration.

PRODUCE FROM THE PACIFIC.—The enterprise of British merchants is wonderfully developed at this period. Novelties pour into our ports almost daily from every quarter of the globe; and, to the catalogue of bricks from China and Kaffirs from the Cape, locusts from one region, and wonders from everywhere, we may add sugar, cotton, and wool, of excellent quality, from the remote Pacific. These articles, grown in the Sandwich Islands, have been forwarded from thence; and, as indications of the capabilities and resources of the islands of the Pacific, attracted considerable notice in the Underwriters' rooms, at Liverpool, where they were exhibited last week.



"THE LILY AND ROSE."—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(COPIED BY PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHER)

SIR EDWARD L. BULWER LYTTON, BART.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, whose name is known, through his works, in every nation of Europe, is the youngest son of General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk. His mother was the daughter and heiress of H. W. Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth Park: on her death Sir Edward Bulwer succeeded to the property and name of Lytton. He was born in 1803. He lost his father early in life, and his education devolved on his mother: it was completed at home, under tutors, and not, as is often the case with persons of his rank in life, at a public school. At the usual age he went to Cambridge, where he gave an early proof of genius in a poem on "Sculpture" which gained a prize. He employed his vacations in travelling through England and Scotland, and afterwards France and the Continent: traces of the impressions then gathered may be found scattered through his works.

It was at Cambridge that he was introduced to the rich stores of German literature, which had not then been made so familiar to the public as they are now, by a friend who had long resided at Weimar. It was the writings of Goethe that principally interested him; but, at a later period, he seems to have been more completely won by the more kindly

ward has written many short poems, such as the songs of the Blind Girl, in the "Last Days of Pompeii." The idea is often striking, but he seems to want the "accomplishment of rhyme:" his verse does not flow freely. The defect will be perceived by any one who reads Byron, the greatest master of this "accomplishment" in our language. Besides these works, Sir Edward, at different periods, edited the *Monthly Magazine* and the *Monthly Chronicle*, for which he wrote the mystic tale of "Zanoni."

As a politician, though he sat in Parliament for many years, he never attained great distinction. His votes were always with the Liberal party. He assisted them on one occasion by an able pamphlet; and, as he was the heir of a large property and of a very ancient family, the Whigs made him a Baronet. But his greatest exertions in Parliament were connected with Literature. He was an able advocate of the Law of Dramatic Copyright.

As an orator, he lacked the readiness and power of impromptu reply so essential to a party leader: his speeches were those of a man in the habit of putting his thoughts on paper. He was often above or beyond his audience; yet, at times, he can adapt himself completely to the occasion. At a recent agricultural meeting, his address was the most practical of the day, though he was surrounded by country gentlemen and farmers.

To enter into an analysis of the writings of Sir Edward Lytton would be here impossible: we may briefly state, however, that he does not paint life as it is, and make us admire the fidelity of the pencil; nor does he take a period of history like Scott, and reproduce it, with dramatic effect; nor does he create character, and evolve it in all its peculiarities to a perfect individualism. We do not recall from his pages any person we seem to know intimately, like Parson Adams, or Toby Shandy, or even a Jeannie Deans. His fictions are the means of working out an end or purpose—some moral or social problem—and that purpose he never forgets; all the characters are managed with consummate skill to that one conclusion. The writer is perfect master of his machinery: he makes the persons speak, often speaking himself with them or through them, so that, in the midst of the story, the author himself cannot be wholly forgotten. But, the power with which you are carried along is irresistible: you may not like the road you are going, nor the company you are thrust among; but you cannot escape till the end of the journey is reached. The two chief characters in his last tale, "Lucretia," for instance, are hateful monsters, with whom there can be no sympathy; yet the power with which their career is described is extraordinary. It is the writer's skill that rivets you to the page, whose incidents, in a common hand, would be simply repulsive:—

And caught and struggling in that mental net,
His spirit seems to dare you to forget.

We have to acknowledge the courtesy of Count D'Orsay for permission to copy his excellent portrait of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in the annexed Engraving.



SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, BART.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF THOMAS HOOD.—We are sorry to announce the death of the widow of the late Thomas Hood, the celebrated humorist and poet. The public are aware that Mr. Hood's life was closed in the midst of much physical suffering and much mental anxiety; and there is little doubt that the unwaried exertions of Mrs. Hood, her unceasing attendance on her husband's death-bed, and the grief and trial which preceded and followed her bereavement, have been the immediate causes of the disease which has thus prematurely terminated her existence. She expired on the morning of Friday, the 4th inst.

EXTENSION OF THE CHEAP OMNIBUS SYSTEM.—The omnibuses at 2d. and 3d. each passenger, now running to and from Paddington and Hungerford-market, the Bank and Charing-cross, the Bank and Tottenham-court-road, &c., have been found so productive that it has been determined to extend the cheap travelling system; and accordingly omnibuses have begun to run between Paddington and the Bank, *via* New-road, City-road, &c., at the rate of 4d. each passenger for the whole distance, and 2d. to and from Tottenham-court-road.

LE JARDIN D'HIVER, AT PARIS.

This illustration will be especially interesting to such of our readers as take peculiar interest in rural affairs, in which, by the way, our present Number is unusually fertile. Such is characteristic of the approach of Christmas; when the produce of broad acres is in the ascendant, and takes the lead of the ingenuity of those "in populous city pent."

The *Jardin d'Hiver*, which we now introduce to the reader, is an elegant specimen of what the Parisians have accomplished in the way of amusement for the people, who now seem to be the universal study. The *Jardin* (or *Winter Garden*) is a vast conservatory, tastefully laid out in walks, bordered with flowering exotics, that load the atmosphere with their delicious fragrance. In the centre of the Garden is a small fountain, around which are ferns and water-plants; from the roof of the building hang beautifully ornamented flower-pots, filled with rare plants; and at the extremity are refreshment rooms, well warmed with good fires, and furnished with luxuriant couches.

The *Jardin* is in the Champs d'Élysées, than which there could not be a more inviting location in Paris; and, in the dull, cold days of December and January this is the most fashionable promenade. The company is good, from the circumstance of a franc being the charge for admission; but, if the visitor buy plants or flowers to the amount of two francs, the admission-money is allowed in the purchase. Here you enjoy not only the choicest blossoms of the East, but the loveliest flowers of France. The admission-money is a franc well spent; for who would not, for this amount, enjoy, in the most inclement season, a walk through a lovely garden, sheltered from wind and rain, feasting his eyes not only on beautiful flowers, but the most lovely forms and faces in creation.

We have no public resort of this kind in London, if we except the Conservatories at the Pantheon and the Colosseum; the Botanic Society's Garden being an exclusive affair. Plants, it is true, figure at "Promenade Concerts," but soon become very sorry representatives of the kingdom of Flora.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DICKINSON.—We have to record the decease of the oldest surviving general officer connected with the Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-General Richard Colleton Dickinson, who expired on the 5th instant, at his residence, near Notting Hill, at the advanced age of eighty-four, after a military service of sixty-five years.

DEATH OF COLONEL SWALE, R.M.—We regret to announce the death of Colonel Swale, of the Royal Marines, which event took place at his residence at Southsea, on Saturday last.

THE 31st REGIMENT.—On Monday the head-quarters of the gallant 31st Regiment, under the command of Major Staunton, debarked at Gravesend from the ship *Madagascar*. This distinguished corps was present at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddewall, Aliwal, and Soobraon, with the division of Sir Harry Smith—in all of which battles it was hotly engaged, and suffered very severely; 28 officers and 530 men formed the list of casualties, the whole strength of the regiment before the battle of Moodkee having been 32 officers and 733 men. Four standards captured by the regiment from the Sikhs were landed amid the deafening acclamations of thousands of spectators, who lined the bank of the river, cheering with all their might and main the stern heroes of the Suttlej. One of these trophies was taken at Ferozeshah, one at Aliwal, and two at Soobraon. Among them was an Akhalie flag; and desperate must have been the combat before these devotees left their banner, which they are sworn to lose only with their lives. The colours of the corps, torn to shreds from the storm of grape-shot through which they were victoriously borne, and stained with the blood of the ensigns who were killed carrying them to the muzzles of the Sikh guns, which the regiment captured, formed objects of great interest to the assembled spectators. Colonel Spence, C.B., who commanded the 31st in all these actions, met them at Gravesend, and marched at their head to Chatham, where every one seemed to vie with another in doing all honour to these brave men. The 31st Regiment sailed for India in January, 1825, on board the ill-fated *Kent* East Indiaman. The only officers now with the regiment who were present at that lamentable catastrophe are Colonel Spence and Quartermaster Benison.

"THE SHANNON" IRISH STEAM-PACKET ON FIRE.

The *Shannon* steam-packet, Captain Moppett, belonging to the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, left the Thames on Wednesday morning (the 1st inst.) at nine o'clock, with passengers and goods for Southampton, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Dublin. After riding a tide on the Flats, she reached Southampton at six o'clock on Thursday morning, left at noon, and arrived at her moorings in Catwater, Plymouth, at half-past two on Saturday morning. Being a very thick, foggy night, the passengers remained in their berths; but at half-past five were alarmed by the sudden orders of Captain Moppett, who, observing smoke issuing through the cabin floor, rushed on deck, and ordered all hands to lie out and clear the main hold. There were upwards of 120 passengers on board, and many of them rushed to the sides of the vessel with such eagerness that two women fell into the water, and were with some difficulty rescued by a seaman passenger named Thirsty, lately paid off at Woolwich from her Majesty's steamer *Avon*. A foolish report, that there was gunpowder on board, operated so forcibly on the mind of an elderly gentleman named Bennett, that, although very ill, the crew were compelled, by his importunities, to convey him immediately on board the coal-hulk alongside.

At a quarter past six o'clock, the *Shannon's* moorings were cast off, and she was run ashore to the east of Mr. Hill's shipbuilding yard, Cattedown. At seven o'clock, she was scuttled; and about the same time, the flames first began to ascend from the hold but, shortly after this, the County and West of England engines arrived by land, and the engine belonging to her Majesty's Customs by water, in a barge, from which most effectual assistance was derived. At ten, the



THE WINTER GARDEN, (LE JARDIN D'HIVER.) AT PARIS.

flames issued from the circular cabin window aft. About eleven o'clock, the Dockyard engine arrived, under the orders of Lieutenants J. B. Dixon and H. T. Veitch, with a party of blue jackets from her Majesty's ship *Queen*; and was shortly followed by the engine from the Plymouth Citadel, with a company of the 14th, headed by Colonel Barlow and Adjutant Blunden. The last and most powerful engine which assisted in extinguishing the fire was the floating engine attached to the ships in ordinary in Hamoaze. By this machine so large a volume of water was poured from the chief cabin into the main hold of the burning vessel, that in less than ten minutes all cause of present alarm ceased. The addition of these forces, in the course of two or three hours, effectually put down the fire. Very little of the effects carried into the after-cabins by the passengers was saved. The fore-cabin and deck passengers did not lose any of their luggage.

On the fall of the tide, the scuttle holes in the ship's sides were plugged and caulked, and the vessel made sufficiently tight, under the direction of Mr. Hill, ship-builder, to allow of her being hauled off from the beach.

Several beams between her engine-room and stern are destroyed, and her saloon is charred, broken and desolate. The fire seems to have commenced under the spiral cabin staircase.

Most of the cabin berths were occupied. A woman named Miner, who expected her confinement in January, became the mother of a boy on board the *Shannon*, prior to the ship's arrival at Southampton—an event for which she was totally unprepared. Her wants were, however, well supplied by other female passengers, and she is now with her friends in Plymouth. Her husband left her, with two other children, before the discovery of the fire on Saturday morning; but, fortunately, was not far from the ship when the alarm was given, and, returning immediately, conveyed his wife and children ashore.

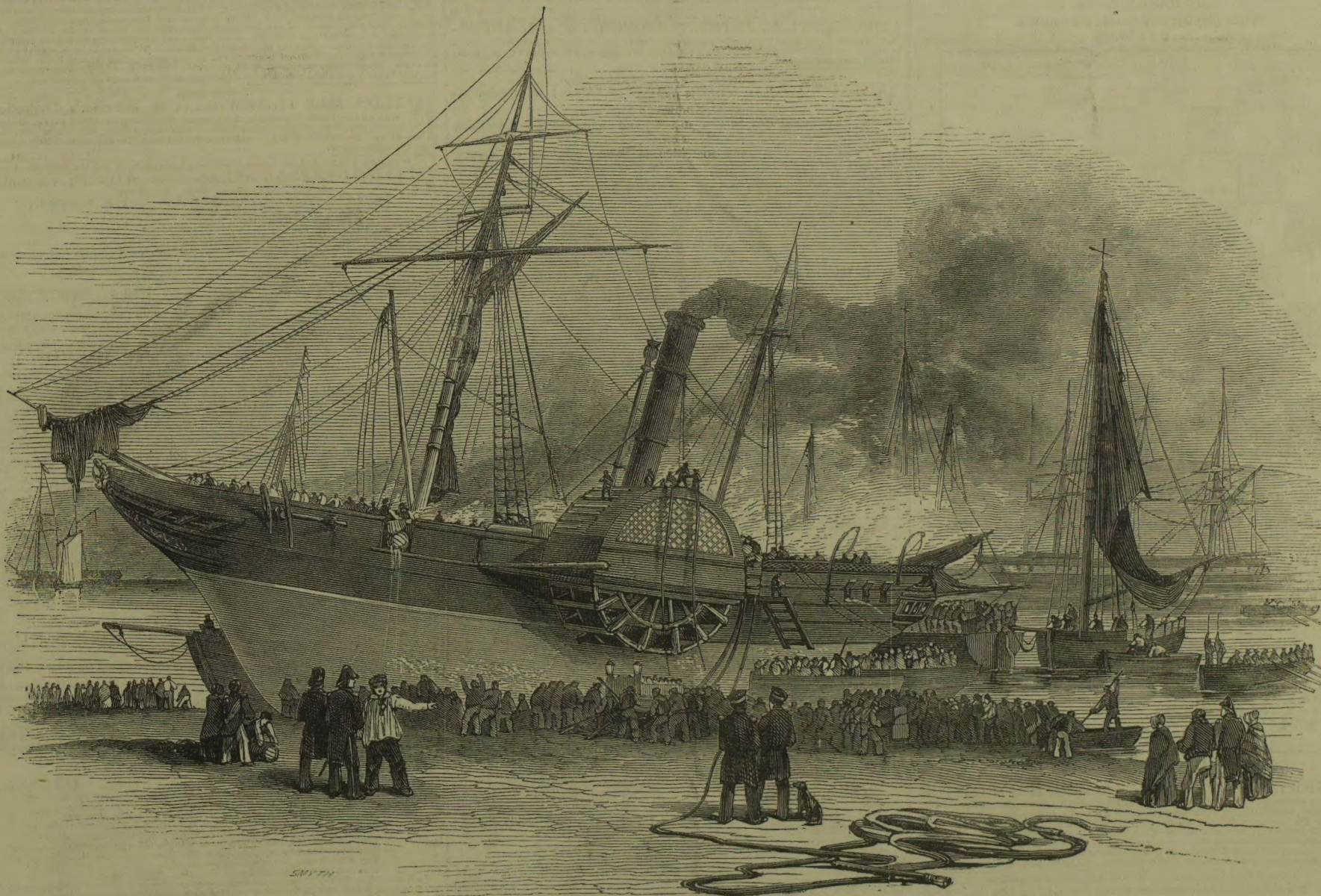
The origin of the fire remains unknown. Some of the passengers affirm that it

first smelt like burning cotton. The contents of the cargo are various, comprising bales and boxes of all descriptions, cotton, crapes, shawls, silks, books, stationery clothing, hops, spirit, wine, &c. It is surmised that some of the cargo ignited spontaneously shortly after leaving Southampton on Friday, and continued smouldering until the ship's arrival in Catwater, on Saturday morning.

The conduct of Captain Moppett is greatly commended by the passengers: and on the discovery of the calamity, and during its continuance, he exhibited the retention of a cool deliberation and sound judgment in the time of danger.

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—On Wednesday, a public meeting of farmers and others interested in the repeal of the malt tax was held at the York Hotel, Blackfriars, Mr. William Lamb presiding. The chairman announced that communications from almost all the agricultural counties had been received, promising hearty co-operation in the cause. Mr. Cheetham, the chairman of the Rutian Agricultural Association, assured the meeting that that body would be satisfied with nothing less than the removal of the whole duty. It appeared that since the last public meeting deputations had been sent throughout the country, and the gentlemen composing them were called upon to report progress. An appeal was made to the meeting, as to whether it would be politic to continue to send deputations throughout the country; whereupon it was unanimously resolved, that the most prompt and energetic measures should be had recourse to for the immediate and total repeal of the tax on malt, deputations being sent to all those neighbourhoods from which special invitations might be received. Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., expressed his determination to support this measure in the House of Commons.

DEATH OF LORD STOURTON.—We have to record the demise of this nobleman, which took place on the 4th inst., at his seat in Yorkshire, aged 71. He was brother to Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart., and to the Hon. C. Langdale, late M.P.



"THE SHANNON" STEAMER ON FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.

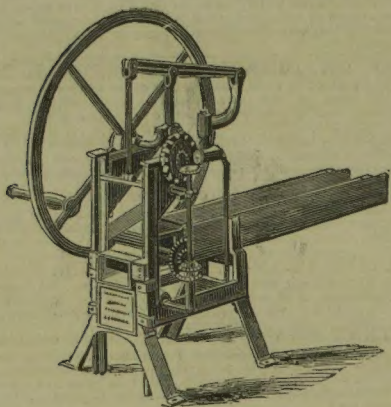
WANTED.—A respectable young person as trimmer and ladies' assistant. One who has been used to the business will be preferred.

J. H. has been kindly permitted to refer to the following Gentlemen, amongst many others who have favoured him with their patronage—C. Manby, Esq., Secretary to the Institution of Civil Engineers, George-street, Westminster; Messrs. Oriskand and Co., Strand, London; Mr. J. R. Mather, Esq., Engineer to the Bank of England; Major-General Pasley, C.B.; Messrs. J. Rodd and Mansome and C. May, Ironfounders, Ipswich; James Nasmyth, Esq., Bridgewater Foundry near Manchester; C. W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., Gray's Inn-square, London; W. Shaw, Esq., Royal Farmers' and General Fire and Life Insurance Institution, Strand, London; J. A. Knapton, Esq., Uley Gloucestershire; Messrs B. Stratton and Son, machinists, Bristol; Mrs. M. Wedlake, Hornchurch, Essex; D. Thornbury, Esq., engineer, Washington, near Lincoln; Mr. R. Garrett, ironfounder, Lelston, Suffolk; Mr. J. C. Grant, Stamford, Lincolnshire; Mr. E. H. Bentall, machinist, Heybridge, near Maldon, Essex; Messrs. Tasson and Fowler, machinists, Watlington, Oxford; Messrs. Andrew & Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, Iron Works near Doncaster; Berkschire; Mr. Gardner, machinist, Oxon; Mr. W. B. Webster, agricultural engineer, Houndsdown, near Southampton; Mr. Walker, hydraulic engineer, Crooked-Lane, London; Madame Tussaud and Sons, Baker-street, Oxford-street; Mr. Dean, engineer and millwright, Birmingham; Mr. Wilkinson, Agricultural Depot, Oxford; Messrs. Cotterell and Hall, Birmingham; Mr. Edward Hill, Brickery-hill Iron Works, near Dudley; and the Proprietors of the Farmer's Magazine and Clark Lane Express, 21, Norfolk street, Strand, London.

"MORISON, Morrison, British College of Health, New-road, London. SOPHIA GREY."
Lady GREY was cured, in 1834, of a complication of disorders by MORISON'S PILLS, after thirty years' suffering under doctor's treatment, since which period her Ladyship, to the immortal praise be it said, supplies, at her own expense, the deserving poor with the Vegetable Universal Medicine. N.B.—No Chemists or Druggists are allowed to sell MORISON'S PILLS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

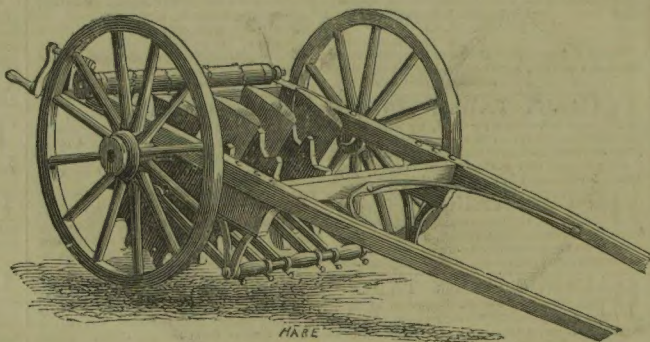
The following Implements (with two exceptions) were exhibited at the Cattle Show.



GILLETT'S CHAFF CUTTER.

GILLETT'S IMPROVED CHAFF CUTTER.

This machine differs from all others in the application of the knife, which moves vertically up and down, has two edges, and cuts both ways. The feed is regulated in the usual manner, and is at rest during the ascent and descent of the knife.



HORSE DIBBLING MACHINE.

HORSE DIBBLING MACHINE.

BY BARRETT, EXALL, AND ANDREWES, READING.

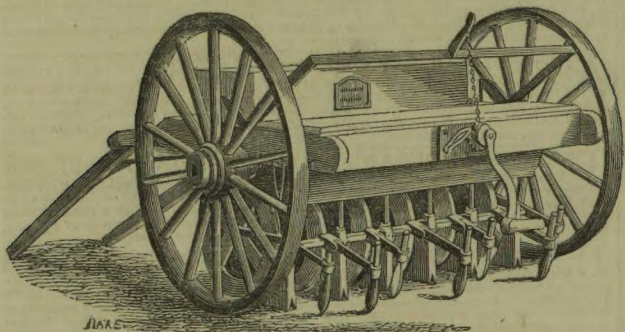
One of the advantages of this simple machine is, that it does not all to deposit the proper quantity of seed at equal distances and at a given depth, by which a great saving of seed is effected; as it will, with certainty, plant two and not more than four grains, which it slightly presses into the ground. They may be



RICHMOND'S VERTICAL DASH CHURN

made with any number of dibbling wheels. The Cut represents one with four only.

RICHMOND'S IMPROVED VERTICAL DASH CHURN; For which a prize has been awarded by the R.A.S.E. It is a simple and most efficient little implement, and highly prized in every dairy in which it has at present been introduced.

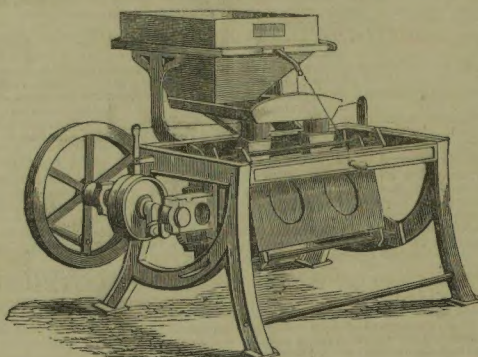


VINGO'S SEED DEPOSITOR.

VINGO'S PATENT SEED DEPOSITOR.

The merits of this really valuable and ingenious contrivance are not yet sufficiently understood. It combines the properties of the drill and dibbler, in a manner not attempted in any other machine. It obtained a prize of £10, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Shrewsbury, although it was then in a comparatively imperfect state.

It can be constructed of any number of rows, with an adjustment for shifting the width of the same to any number of inches apart. It does not make holes as a dibbler, but forms grooves in the soil, by means of pressing-wheels; and, in the grooves or beds, the seed is deposited at intervals, as dibbling, or in a train, as drilling, by the action of slides with great accuracy, at any quantity to the acre.



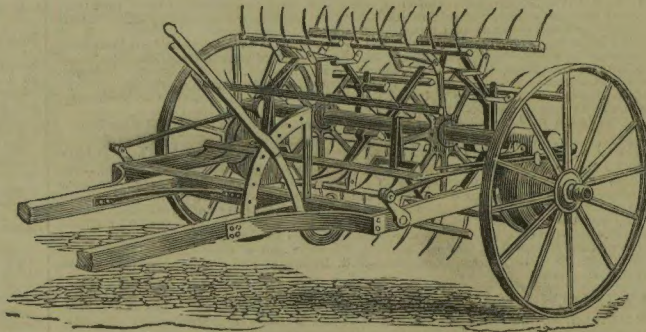
FARMER'S MILL.

FARMER'S MILL.

MANUFACTURED BY GARRETT AND SON.

The seed is seen to drop with great regularity in the grooves made in the soil and is covered effectually by hoes from behind. Any uniform depth is attained by the application of weight to the pressure-box, and the entire apparatus is readily raised out of the ground at headlands, or when turning.

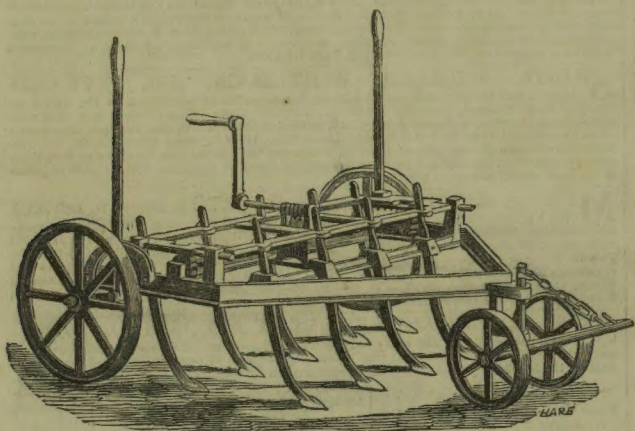
The peculiarity of this novel machine consists in the form and position of the stones—they are inclined parallelograms, at an angle of about 65°, the upper stone being shorter than the under one by the extent of its horizontal motion when at work. The perfect parallelism of the grinding surfaces, and their accurate adjustment to the various sized grain is most completely secured; whilst the motion



SMITH'S DOUBLE-ACTION HAY-MAKER.

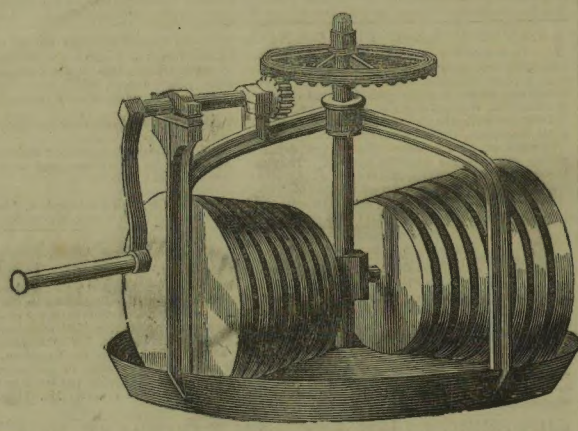
SMITH AND CO'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION HAY-MAKER.

This useful machine can be worked by one man, who has never occasion to leave his horse, as it can be instantaneously and with the greatest ease raised from or lowered to its work, and as quickly also, and as easily, it may be thrown in or out of gear, or the action of the teeth reversed, thus insuring great saving of time and labour, obviating the liability to injury and dilapidation, and saving the labourer from the peril to which even a careful and skilful man has been hitherto exposed in the management of this desirable implement, which obtained the prize of £5, at Newcastle, July, 1846; £5 5s. at the Great Yorkshire; and £5 5s. at the Derbyshire Meetings.



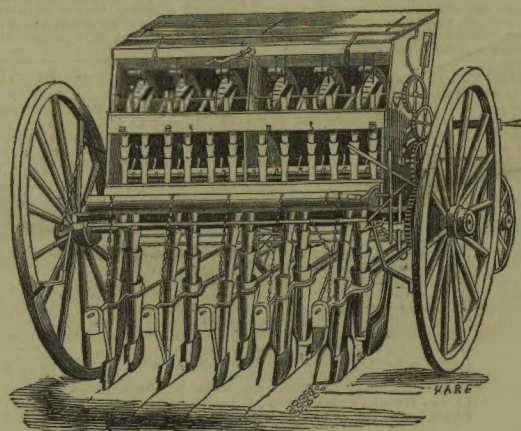
COLEMAN'S PATENT SUBSOIL HARROW.

This implement is constructed on an entirely new principle, having two frames parallel with each other, the upper frame being suspended about six inches above the lower, and is moved backwards and forwards by means of a worm and segment, by which the depth of penetration of the tines or prongs is regulated. This implement may be used as a scarifier, skim, or cultivator. There are nine prongs, to which blades, varying from two to nine inches may be affixed. The extreme width is seven feet.



AINSLIE'S PATENT CLAY MILL.

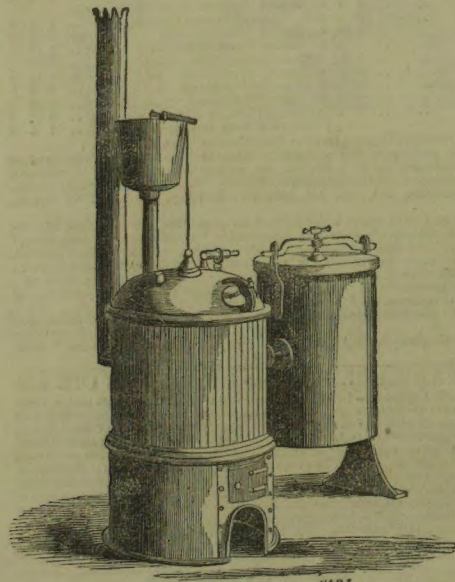
The purpose of this machine is to effect the grinding of clay or the manufacture of bricks and tiles in a more perfect manner than can be done by the common pug-mill—viz., by breaking the stones or other substances contained in the clay, instead of screening it. This is effected by a series of edge rollers, placed loose on cross-arms projecting from an upright shaft, and rolling round upon the bottom of an iron pan, coned six or more inches to the centre: to accommodate this inclined surface, the cluster of rollers is also conical, and this simple arrangement gives a varied velocity to the rollers, which is said to assist materially the grinding operation. The unground clay is placed in the centre of the pan, and, when ground, is delivered through openings at the base of the cone.



IMPROVED DRILL FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

GARRETT AND SON, LEICESTER.

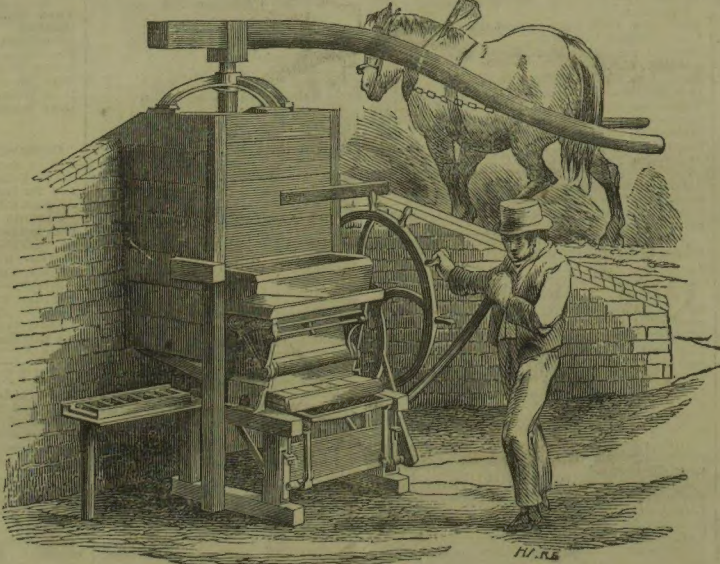
Have had three prizes awarded for this drill. It is for the purpose of depositing corn or seeds with compost, guano, or well-rotted farm-yard manures, either in a moist or dry state, and at any proper intervals apart. The most recent improvements in its construction consist of a compound lever, whereby the manure and seeds may be buried at any depth below the surface, and separate from each other, with as much soil between them as may be considered necessary. The drill is so made, that, when the manure apparatus is not required for use, it may be entirely removed: leaving it a light and simple corn-drill, and adapted to the draught of two horses instead of three.



RICHMOND'S IMPROVED PORTABLE COOKING APPARATUS.

VICTORIA BRIDGE WORKS, SALFORD.

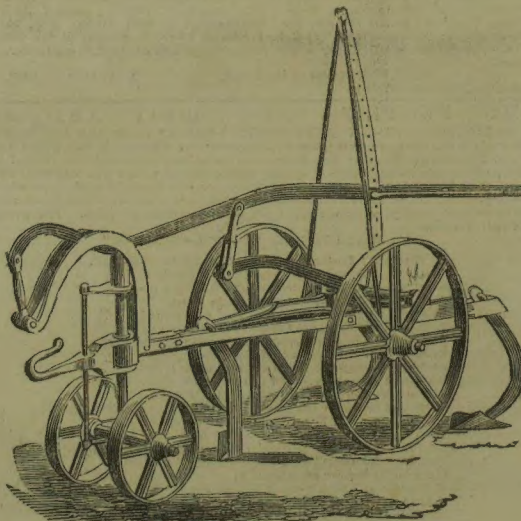
A compact arrangement for the culinary department of a farm. The boiler holds 60 gallons, and the fittings, or supply-cistern, safety-valve, water-gauge, pipe-laps, &c., are most complete. Attached is a 6-bushel wrought-iron vegetable pan, so constructed that it may be turned over to empty without removing it from its place.



HALL'S BRICK-MAKING MACHINE.

F. RANSOME, IPSWICH, PATENTE.

This machine consists of a pug-mill upon an improved construction, to which the moulding apparatus is so attached that the clay, after passing through the pug-mill, is forced immediately into a series of moulds prepared to receive it. The bricks made by it are much sounder and better than those made by hand; and, with the power of one horse and two men, from 8 to 10,000 bricks can be produced per day.



SMITH AND CO'S IMPROVED LEVER CULTIVATOR.

The entire frame, tines, and lever are of wrought iron: it can be used with three, five, seven, or nine tines at equal distances, and which are so arranged that they are not likely to clog up, and in an instant and with ease it is raised from its work or lowered into the earth to any required depth; it may also be worked with equal effect on sloping ground, or with one wheel in a furrow, the teeth penetrating the ground to an uniform depth, as on a level surface. This implement obtained a silver medal from the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Newcastle, 1846.